The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Comments of the London Press on the Byron Story.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Opinion of the English Press on the Stowe-Byron Article—The Cotton Trade—The Rowing Match for the Thames Championship—The Yacht Race—New Steamship Line.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The London *Times* to-day has an editorial on the article in the *Atlantic Monthly* by Mrs. STOWE, in relation to Lord and Lady BYRON. The writer, after commenting on the character and position of Lord BYRON, considers Mrs. STOWE's story a faithful reproduction of Lady BYRON's statement to her solicitors. The latter do not hesitate in manifesting a desire to discredit, but not contradict the story. It is impossible that Mrs. STOWE understood once and forgot afterward the substantial part of the statement; but it is perfectly possible and probable that the wife was a victim of delusion. We can find nothing incompatible with such a hypothesis; on the contrary, the story unintentionally confirms it. We have vainly searched to see what Lord BYRON said and did to confirm the suspicion of guilt, and only find vague expressions that the wife was fully convinced. The fact is startling but not the less so when we remember that she thought him insane. We cannot conjecture how the wife came to entertain the suspicion, but can easily understand how, once entertaining it, first imposed on herself and then on Mrs. STOWE. It would only be what thousands of unhappy wives have done before, to have suspicions of exceptional enormity. This quite accounts for the doubts of her husband's sanity, and the low opinion his own confessions may have led her to form of his morality.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says on this subject: "Whatever may be the reasons that determined Mr. WENTWORTH and his sister to postpone the publication of Lady BYRON's papers, Mrs. STOWE cannot be such a serious offender if the grandchildren seriously thought of printing them. The solicitors, in their letter, recently published, make no charge of inaccuracy, but of incompleteness. The inference is that Mrs. STOWE's statement is correct, but that more remains to be told."

The *Morning Post*, also, has an article on the question, wherein the writer says: "As Lady BYRON's will committed her papers to the care of trustees, under certain conditions, and as Mrs. STOWE was not one, her story is entirely gratuitous and unauthorized. She has committed a breach of confidence reposed in her, and the offence, by her own showing, does not admit of extenuation. There was no error of judgment in the matter. It is for Mrs. STOWE to explain her motives. It does not signify whether Mrs. STOWE was ignorant of the terms of the will or not; the violation of confidence, the outrage on the dead, the disregard of the feelings of the living, are the same. She ought to know that the public conscience cannot be so offended with impunity."

A correspondent in to-day's *Times*, speaking of the calamity in the cotton trade, says that it was owing to an increase of the consuming power at a time when the raw material was decreasing. He argues that it would be folly in the American planters to grow five millions of bales of cotton at double the expense of land and labor, when the same profit will be realized from half that amount. He is certain that a well-arranged trial must convince the spinner of the benefit of coöperating in growing.

The rowing match between WALTER BROWN, of Portland, Me., and RENFORTH, the present champion, for the championship of the Thames, has been declared "off." A match has been arranged between BROWN and SADLER, the ex-champion.

The yacht race between Commodore BENNETT's *Dauntless* and J. ASHBURY'S *Cambria*, which was fixed for the 15th of September, will not be sailed, on account of the equinoctial gales.

A British company proposes to establish a regular line of steamships between Naples and New-York.

FRANCE.

The Health of the Emperor—No French Representative at Ecumenical Council—Movements of Don Carlos—The Empress at St. Cloud—General McMahon not in Paris—Prim and Pezuela—The Bank of France.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The health of the Emperor is improving.

It is reported that the French Government has declined to send a representative to the Ecumenical Council.

It is now said that Don CARLOS has returned to Paris.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is expected here soon.

The Empress has arrived at St. Cloud. She has abandoned her Eastern journey for the present.

Marshal MCMAHON has not arrived here as before reported. He is still in Algeria.

PEZUELA, the Count of Cheste, has gone to Vichy. General PRIM is there, and it is said Cheste will challenge him.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Public opinion continues skeptical with respect to the Emperor NAPOLEON's health. The impression prevails that his real condition is concealed, and this is not likely to be weakened till the Emperor himself is seen driving into Paris.

The *Times* to-day, referring to France, says: "The indisposition of the Emperor is a gain for the people. It has made them feel that nations must survive individuals, and their destinies must not hang on one life. It will be the Emperor's fault if his indisposition be not a gain for himself and his dynasty. He must suffer no relapse to find him unprepared; he must admit the possibility of the world's going on without him, and honestly endeavor to set it going. To achieve this he has only to make good Prince NAPOLEON's words, and must base the Empire on a policy unreservedly liberal."

SPAIN.

Surrender of Carlists—The Spanish Press on Napoleon's Refusal to See General Prim—Zouebla at Valladolid.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—The following news is official:

Fifty-nine members of different Carlist bands in Catalonia have taken advantage of the amnesty proclamation and surrendered themselves.

The journals of this city comment variously on NAPOLEON's refusal to see General PRIM. The *Iberia*, however, says that an interview has not been sought, and that General PRIM's visit to Paris was solely on private business.

ZOUEBLA was received at Valladolid with great enthusiasm.

AUSTRIA.

Recognition of the American Consul—The United States First to be Received Under the New Rule.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Mr. BOYCE has received his *exequatur* as American Consul. The Americans here are much gratified that the United States was the first to be recognized under the new rule admitting Consuls to other towns than the capital and seaports.

TURKEY.

The Sublime Porte and the Khedive of Egypt—European Loan Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—The Sublime Porte has stipulated with the Khedive of Egypt that the latter is to contract no European loan without his sanction.

PRUSSIA.

The German Arctic Expedition—Later News Received.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Advices were received here to-day from the German Arctic Expedition. The first ice was encountered on the 12th of July, in latitude 74°, longitude 10° W. The coast of Greenland was sighted seventeen days afterward. The expedition had experienced adverse winds and much mist. The weather was colder than in 1868. All on board were well.

WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Test-Oath Question—Opinion of Attorney-General Hoar—Health of Secretary Rawlins—Treasury Decision—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—It is understood that Attorney-General HOAR has written an opinion on the subject of the test oath as applied to the members elect of the Virginia Legislature, which has been forwarded by the Secretary of War to General CANBY for his instruction and guidance, and by whom it will be made public. The positions taken in the opinion are, briefly, that the Legislature may assemble and organize without the administration of the test oath by the Military Commander; that after organizing they may, if they choose, act on the preliminary measures required by the Reconstruction laws as conditions precedent to the admission of the State to representation in Congress; that they may ratify the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, elect United States Senators and then adjourn. Having done this they are to apply to Congress for admission in the same manner as all the other reconstructed States, when they will, of course, have to abide the action of both Houses. The Legislature is merely provisional in its character, and any legislation which it may enact prior to the admission of the State will, of course, be provisional. The general sentiment here regarding the opinion among those who are cognizant of its provisions is that of satisfaction. The dangers, if any, which might result from allowing a Legislature, a large portion of which, it is said, cannot take the oath prescribed by Congress, to assemble, are entirely obviated by the final reference of the whole question to the United States Senate and House, while at the same time there is taken away from the subject the odium which the exaction of the oath by a mere military commander would necessarily provoke in many quarters.

THE CHINESE MINISTRY.

It is reported to-night on excellent authority that the President has determined to appoint Mr. GEO. WILKES, of *Wilkes' Spirit*, Minister to China.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has written the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 2, 1869.

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 20th ult., in which you state that you have received, per steamer *Deutschland*, from Southampton, a consignment of 269 bags of Crillon coffee, to the invoice and entered value of which the Appraiser at New-York added three pence sterling per pound to make market value, that being the duty which would have been payable on said coffee in London had it gone into consumption there. It appears that the value expressed in the invoice by which entry of the coffee in question was made, was the value thereof in bond, in England, and not the wholesale price or general market value of the article in the principal markets as provided by law.

The Department holds that the general market value refers to the value of the merchandise in open market, uninfluenced by any peculiar condition growing out of special regulations in a foreign country. The value at which articles pass from the producer or manufacturer into consumption is unquestionably the general market value. I am of opinion, therefore, that the addition of three pence per pound by the Appraiser was correct, and under the circumstances it is final. Had you requested a reappraisement within the time prescribed the Collector would have granted it, though in view of the law and regulations it appears to me the result would not have been different.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Secretary Treasury.

To. JAS. BRAND, Esq., New-York.

THE PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD.

As early as May last the work of reducing the force and expenditures of the Pensacola Navy-yard was commenced, and has continued, until the present time not more than ninety men of the original 400 or 500 are employed there. The distress among the late workmen and mechanics in Pensacola is of course very great. A prominent official of the State of Florida arrived here to-day and had an interview with Secretary ROBESON on the subject, his object being to endeavor to procure a resumption of business in the yard.

CIGARETTES.

Commissioner DELANO made a decision to-day that imported cigarettes may be repacked. Collectors have hitherto refused to allow this to be done when applications were made.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE VIRGINIA TEST OATH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—The War Department yesterday received from Attorney-General HOAR his opinion relative to political tests in Virginia, and has transmitted the same to General CANBY. The Attorney-General says that the Legislature must, as a prerequisite, submit the Constitution, and their action thereon, to Congress for approval. In this the test oath will not be required. If the Constitution and the action of the Legislature be approved, the Legislature then becomes the Legislature of the State of Virginia, and the provisions of the Constitution fixing the qualifications of members of the Legislature necessarily prevail—the requirements of the Reconstruction acts being thus superceded so far as Virginia is concerned. But before such approval by Congress, Virginia not being in all respects a State of the Union, the Legislature, as a provisional body, cannot pass laws without its members taking the test oath. The Reconstruction acts require the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States before the State can be admitted to representation in Congress. There is no doubt that this amendment will be ratified by an overwhelming majority.

CONDITION OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.

Secretary RAWLINS was very ill last night, and at one time it was feared that he could not live until morning. During the day he rallied, however, and to-night, though still very weak, he is comfortable. He is attended by Dr. BLISS. Surgeon-General BARNES and Dr. NORRIS sat up with him last night.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed Colonel ISAAC M. BAYLES Postmaster at Louisville, Ky., *vice* Dr. SPEEK, who has been in office eight years. This appointment, it is stated, is in accordance with a declaration of President GRANT, some time ago, that certain persons who have held office eight years must give place to others who have suffered by the war, provided they are equally competent for the position.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

The condition of political affairs in Kentucky received some attention at the late Cabinet meeting, with a view to changes in the principal offices, and to bring the incumbents fully in accord with the Administration.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

It is ascertained from sources deemed reliable that General CANBY will soon proclaim the result of the late election in Virginia; that on the fourth Tuesday thereafter the Legislature will meet, and that the test oath will not be exacted, but that the Legislature will not be allowed to act on questions beyond those required by law preliminary to the recognition of the State by Congress, the latter including the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Treasury Department to-day issued to the Western Pacific Railroad $320,000 worth of bonds.

RESIGNATION OF A COLLECTOR.

Collector of Internal Revenue EDDY, of the Ninth Indiana District, has resigned.

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

One hundred and thirteen thousand dollars in fractional currency was received at the Treasury Department this morning from the Bank-Note Printing Companies in New-York. By next Thursday they will commence a daily remittance of $187,000 in small notes, and by the 1st of October they will begin to deliver the new one and two-dollar notes.

THE PROPOSED WORLD'S FAIR.

A preliminary meeting of the prominent citizens of the District was held at the City Hal this evening to consider the project of holding a grand International Fair here in 1871. The remarks of those present were highly favorable to the undertaking, and it was confidently predicted that the business men of Washington would give liberal aid. A series of resolutions was adopted appointing a committee of fifty prominent citizens to inquire into the feasibility of entering into the proposed project, and to report at a meeting to be held at an early day.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

Bursting of the Boiler of a Steam Pump on board of a Wrecked Vessel—Three Men Killed—Six Others Injured.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 1.—A terrible accident occurred about 11 o'clock last Monday night on board the ship *Ann Eliza*, now on the beach at Smith's Island, near Cape Charles, by which three men lost their lives and some five or six others were severely injured.

When news reached Norfolk that the ship was on the beach, Messrs. BAKER BROS., wreckers, dispatched their steam wrecking tugs to the assistance of the vessel. Two powerful steam pumps were at once rigged, and the work of pumping her out was almost successfully accomplished, when the boiler of the pump on the after part of the vessel exploded with terrific force, instantly killing Mr. JOSEPH A. BAKER, the engineer, and two others. After the explosion the body of young BAKER was found lying across the rail of the ship in a horribly mangled condition. It was blown almost in two, merely adhering by the back bone, and the head was entirely gone. The two others who were killed were said to be colored men, and resided on Cobb's Island.

The body of Mr. BAKER was sewed up in canvas and placed upon the schooner *Planet Mars* and conveyed to Norfolk, where it will be buried to-day with Masonic honors. Henry Walcot, William McCoy, William Dorsey, Joseph Wright, William Fitchett and Richard Johnson, colored men, in the employ of BAKER BROS., were slightly injured by the explosion, and were also conveyed to Norfolk, where they received medical attention.

A young man, named ARCHIE COFFMAN, was blown into the rigging of the ship, and only escaped being scalded by having his overcoat on all the time. It is feared that some of the other workmen on board the vessel may have been blown overboard and drowned during the confusion. At the time the accident occurred, the ship was lying broadside on the beach, heading east, and was almost entirely free. One pump is not enough to keep her free, and owing to the heavy northeast weather now prevailing, it is feared she may go to pieces before another one can be rigged.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

His Serious Illness—His Condition Considered Extremely Critical.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 3.—Senator FESSENDEN, who has been ill for some days, was taken much worse this morning. It was not expected that he would live through the day. He continues in the same critical condition this evening. His complaint is the stoppage of the bowels.

BASE BALL.

Unions of Lansingburg and the Pastimes of Baltimore—Close Game—The Haymakers Defeated.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The base-ball match this afternoon between the Haymakers of Lansingburg and the Pastimes of Baltimore resulted in favor of the Pastimes, by a score of 15 to 14, as follows:

Pastimes	4	0	4	2	0	3	2	0	0	—15
Haymakers	0	1	4	0	2	1	0	3	3	—14

The contest was close and exciting, and the fielding was excellent.

Attempted Bank Robbery in Maine—The Burglars Unsuccessful.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 3.—The vault of the Lime Rock Bank was broken into by burglars last night. They first picked the lock of the Western Union Telegraph office, adjoining the bank, and from thence made an opening of about eighteen inches in diameter through a brick wall into the bank vault. The attempt on the safe lock was unsuccessful, but it was disarranged so that the bank officers have, as yet, been unable to open the safe. The burglars left their tools behind, including a signal line, extending into the street, and intended as a guard against surprise.

A Propeller Burned on the St. Lawrence—Loss of Life.

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—The propeller *Boscobel*, Captain HODGES, of the New-York Central line, caught fire this morning below St. Clair. The boat was run upon the Canada shore, where she continued to burn, and will prove a total loss. The *Boscobel* was bound to Chicago, and had ten passengers, who were all saved, but they lost all their effects. GEORGE ELY, the second engineer of the steamer, finding it impossible to reach the deck, jumped overboard and drowned. It is feared that one of the firemen suffered a like fate.

Death by Drowning—A Man Falls off a Railroad Bridge.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 3.—The body of DAVID WAGNER, a well-known contractor of this city, was found floating in the river below the upper falls this noon. He was seen alive and well about 9 o'clock last night. It is supposed that he fell from the railroad bridge while making his way home.

Fatal Accident—A Boy Run Over and Killed.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—A boy five years old, son of JOS. BOWERS, No. 365 State-street, was run over to-day by a span of horses, and instantly killed.

Tragedy Near Oswego—A Man Stabbed and Killed by a Neighbor.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A horrible tragedy occurred in the town of Orwell yesterday afternoon. A farmer named JOHN REYNOLDS was stabbed several times by a neighbor named RUSSELL WOOLVER. REYNOLDS expired almost immediately. The difficulty arose from alleged trespasses and other land troubles. WOOLVER is undergoing judicial examination to-day.

MARYLAND.

Departure of Odd Fellows for California—Heavy Revenue Case Settled.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—Five representatives of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of the State of Maryland, will leave here by rail to-morrow to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States at San Francisco.

The case of A. J. ULMAN, whose distillery near this city was seized a few weeks since by the revenue officers for compounding liquors in a cistern room, has been compromised by the Revenue Department, ULMAN paying $20,000 and all costs.

Accident on the Lebanon Springs Railroad—A Man Run Over and Killed—Robbery of a Freight Car at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Last night a freight train on the Lebanon Springs Railroad ran over a laboring man named MARTIN LEONARD, two miles above Chatham, killing him instantly.

A freight car belonging to the Albany and Boston Railroad Company, standing at the depot in this city, was entered last night, and a quantity of goods consigned to parties at Canaan were stolen. The amount of the loss is not ascertained.

Seizure of Goods in Transitu to Kansas—Attachment Against Perry Fuller.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Twenty-four boxes and eleven bales of dry goods, in transit for Ottawa, Kansas, were seized to-day by the Sheriff under attachment by the First National Bank of Washington against PERRY FULLER, to satisfy a claim for over $10,000. The goods were purchased in New-York.

Excursion of the Boston Authorities—Quick Railroad Time.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.—The Boston city authorities arrived here this morning, and went down to Narragansett Bay for a clam-bake. Their special train made the run from Boston, forty-three miles, in fifty-eight minutes, including a stop.

A Prize Fight Frustrated—One Arrest Made.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.—The Police of Providence and Woonsocket broke up an intended prize fight in Bellingham, near the Rhode Island line, early this morning. A large party was dispersed. One arrest was made.

The President's Reception at Saratoga—A. T. Stewart Present.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The President, Mrs. GRANT and A. T. STEWART are holding a public reception in the parlor of the Union Hotel this evening. A very large crowd of citizens from this place and other sections of the country are present.

Auroral Display at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—At 11 o'clock this evening a luminous belt of great brilliancy was observed, extending from the western horizon to beyond the zenith. It resembled the one seen a few evenings since, and noticed at the time quite extensively.

The Philadelphia Whisky Fire—Another Large Payment of Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The manager of the London Imperial Fire Insurance Company yesterday paid $250.687 of the loss by the late whisky fire in this city, leaving a balance of $64,000 to be paid in a few days.

The Crops in Virginia—A Good Yield in Prospect.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3.—The crops in this vicinity, especially the corn, promises a very large yield. Further up toward Richmond it is not so good, on account of the drought. The sweet potato crop is very promising, and is being rapidly shipped to the northern market.

Railroad Accident—A Woman Killed by an Express Train.

SOUTH ACTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—Miss SIVILA WALKER, while walking on the railroad track from Concord, this afternoon, was struck by an express train and instantly killed.

HAYTI.

Important from Port-au-Prince—Bombardment of Gonaives by the Rebel Steamers—Fright of the People—The Loss of Life.

By the arrival of the brig *Julia*, at Boston, advices have been received from Port-au-Prince to the 11th of August. The news is important. On the 10th of August the English war-steamer *Britomart* arrived at Port-au-Prince, from Gonaives, bringing two hundred refugees, consisting of women, children, old men, invalids and cripples. The *Britomart* reported that on the 8th of August the rebel steamers *Florida* and *Quaker City* appeared before Gonaives, and immediately opened fire upon the town, keeping up the bombardment until the morning of the 10th. Almost every merchant's house in the lower part of the town had been damaged by shell or balls; and in the upper part the treasury, the church, and a great many other buildings had been struck. The loss of life from the bombardment had been small, only one citizen, who had taken refuge in the house of Mr. BROOKS, the United States Consul, and two soldiers, having been killed. On board the steamers six men had been killed by the fire from the forts, and three wounded. One woman in Gonaives had died from fright.

Simultaneously with the attack by sea, a land attack was also made, but this was gallantly repulsed by the garrison, so that the town still remained in possession of General CHEVALIER. It was doubtful, however, whether he would be able to hold it very long. The rebel steamers had captured all the barges going from the coast to Gonaives with native provisions, and, as the place was completely invested by the insurgents and badly supplied with food, the defenders would soon be reduced to the greatest straits. In the last extremity it was CHEVALIER's intention to cut his way through the besiegers with his troops, retreating upon Cape Nicolas Mole; in which event, it was expected the soldiers would fire the town in several places before leaving it.

The bombardment was suspended on the 10th, to allow of the removal of the women and children, and other non-combatants, the Commander of the *Britomart* taking as many of them as his vessel could carry; but as soon as these people were all out of the place the attack was to be renewed and vigorously followed up. The arrival of the *Britomart* with the above intelligence caused the greatest excitement at Port-au-Prince, but the hope was still entertained there that CHIVALIER, whose bravery and military skill have been already thoroughly tested at Gonaives, will prove himself equal to the occasion. Exchange was 950.

The Burning of the Snow Sheds on the Pacific Railroad.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

SUMMIT, Aug. 25, 1869—11 A. M.

The snow sheds on the railroad five miles west of this station caught fire last night. There being a stiff breeze blowing at the time, near a mile and a half of the structure was destroyed before the fire could be checked. Some seventy rails are reported badly bent, and most of the ties destroyed; also, all the timber in the culverts is burned. A very large force are at work, clearing away the rubbish and laying the track, but up to this time it cannot be ascertained when the trains will be able to cross the break. The fire originated in the timber near the road, and hence spread to the sheds and got well started before it was discovered. The passengers from the East rather enjoy the detention, and say it could not have occurred at a more agreeable point on the road. BEACH, of the New-York *Sun*, took advantage of the delay and went to Tahoe with his family. Judge SYDNEY BREEZE, of Illinois, and party, came to this place, *via* Donner Lake wagon-road, in private conveyance, and enjoyed the scenery.

LATER—11:40 A. M.—A dispatch just received from the operator at the break says two miles of sheds and nearly all the ties for that distance are destroyed. The fire burned westward as long as there was any shedding to feed it, until it reached the tunnel No. 5, and eastward until there was a space without sheds. The road will be repaired by to-morrow morning, in time for regular trains east and west. Passengers, baggage and mails will be transferred across the break by wagons this afternoon and all landed in Sacramento to-night.

POLITICAL.

OHIO POLITICS.

A Letter from Hon. Thomas Ewing.

Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, has written a fearfully long letter, (it would fill nearly six columns of the TIMES,) giving his views upon the present disturbed state of the country, for which he upbraids the Republican Party at great length and with much bitterness. He begins with the commencement of the war, and shows how he has, at least annually, solemnly protested against the acts of the ruling party, but in vain. Notwithstanding all he has said, the Republicans "in party measures have habitually disregarded the Constitution." Coming down to the present day, Mr. EWING opposes the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, complains of the way in which it has been submitted, and says that the people of Ohio, in giving to the negro the same protection which they give to the alien domiciled with them, and to their minor sons, have done enough. But the greater portion of his letter is devoted to financial matters, and a condemnation of Secretary BOUTWELL's policy. He says that a depreciated currency—one below the standard of the civilized world, is an evil, but by no means so great as has been assumed; and, again, that the tendency of a national legal-tender paper currency to fluctuation is much less than is generally supposed. It is not, he says, the depreciated currency, but the heavy annual interest of the debt that presses with such enormous weight on the productive interests of the country. To reduce that weight he would fund that portion of the debt which is payable, and as it shall become payable, at a reasonable rate of interest; and he declares that it is now in our power to take an important and decisive step in that direction. He proposes that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare fifteen hundred million dollars in bonds, payable in gold at any time at the option of the United States after forty years, and to bear four per cent. interest in gold, the bonds to be exempt from State taxation. And he would direct the Secretary to give notice that he is ready to redeem the whole issue of 1862 and 1863 on the 1st of May, 1870, in legal-tender notes or in these four per cent. bonds, at the option of the creditor. A law hastening the resumption of specie payments, he remarks, would indeed be a "disturbing element," and probably render success impossible, as it would at once raise the market value of the five-twenties above that of the bonds we should offer in exchange for them, and we could not command the means in gold to retire them without borrowing at a heavy sacrifice. Mr. EWING explains his plan at great length, and closes with another arraignment of the Republican Party.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention—Governor Fairchild's Speech—The Platform.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention, which was held in Madison on the 1st inst., was presided over by Hon WILLIAM PITT DEWEY, and both he and the temporary Chairman, Hon. A. SCOTT SLOAN, made speeches which were models for their brevity. Governor LUCIUS FAIRCHILD's renomination was not secured until the sixth ballot, when the vote stood 138 for him to 125 for ANTHONY VAN WYCK. On the fifth ballot the vote was extremely close, standing FAIRCHILD 132, VAN WYCK 131, blank 1. On the first ballot there were six candidates, and Governor FAIRCHILD received but sixty-nine votes. The result, however, was received with much applause, and was acquiesced in most cordially, being made unanimous. Subsequently Governor FAIRCHILD was introduced to the Convention, and addressed it as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have no words with which to express to you my feelings upon this occasion. To be nominated for the third time by the Republican Party for the high office of Governor of this State is an honor of which any man on earth might well feel proud. Coming, as this nomination does, and as all others have come to me, of your own free will and accord, it is doubly dear to me, and I pledge you it shall be my firm endeavor that you may never have occasion to regret the compliment which you thus pay me; to be nominated, too, under the peculiar circumstances which have surrounded this campaign, and over the honorable gentlemen who have been before you, enhances the significance of the honor. In the future, as in the past, I shall do my utmost for the good of the nation and welfare of the State. I will bear aloft the banner of the Republican Party, and under it we will march on to victory at the polls in November. The Republican Party, after carrying on this great war, after liberating four millions of slaves, after subduing enemies at home and abroad, after preserving one and inseparable the Union, have still a great mission to accomplish. It is for this party now to protect the nation's faith, to redeem the nation's obligations, and to preserve for all time to come our free institutions. I thank you again, gentlemen, from my heart, and shall seek to deserve the high honor. [Great applause.]

The Convention then adjourned until the evening. On reassembling the following platform was reported by the Committee and adopted:

Resolved, That we acknowledge with gratitude the care of the superintending Providence, which, having built us up a great and free nation, and having recently preserved us amid the perils of revolution and war, has now crowned the labors of the year with an abundant harvest and filled the land with plenty.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Union Republican Party in Wisconsin, in the same spirit which has made that party the uncompromising foe of injustice and oppression, and the steadfast supporter and defender of liberty and Union, renews the pledge it has heretofore given, and reaffirms, as cardinal tenets of its political faith, the following: 1. The inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. 2. As enunciated in that wise provision known as the Fifteenth Amendment, no discrimination at the ballot-box founded on property, birthplace, creed or color. 3. Liberty of speech and of the Press as the best guarantees for the security of republican institutions. 4. Free schools, and the diffusion of education among all classes of the people. 5. The just subordination of State and local authorities and interests to the authorities and interests of the nation. 6. Prompt acquiescence in the decisions of the people at the ballot-box. 7. Maintenance inviolate of the national faith as pledged to its creditors. 8. Such adjustment of the burdens of taxation by revisions and modifications from time to time of the tariff and other revenue laws as will cause them to fall equitably upon all classes of the people. 9. Retrenchment and economy in the administration of the National Government.

Resolved, That it is the well-known aim of the Republican Party more clearly to define and to establish firmly and forever that perfect civil and religious liberty which is now guaranteed by our State and National Constitution; and that we are in favor of the largest measure of individual liberty consistent with the public good, and opposed to any legislation in derogation thereof, except to prevent acts which infringe the equal liberty to others.

Resolved, That while the necessary burdens of taxation are great, we require the most rigid economy in the administration of affairs, both of the nation and the State; yet we also know that the strength of the nation is in the national faith when they declared that they would put down the rebellion at whatever cost, and they will never consent to repudiate the debt which was incurred to meet that cost.

Resolved, That we renew our expression of gratitude to the heroic soldiers of the Republic, by whose patriotism, fortitude and valor the nation's life was defended and the supremacy of its flag triumphantly asserted; and we again pledge to them, and to the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of their country, our sympathies and substantial support.

Resolved, That the upholders in the reconstructed States, at the late elections of the principles for which the country struggled and suffered in the recent great conflict, have our hearty sympathy in their efforts to maintain in their midst inviolate, through defeat as well as success, the perfect and regular organization of the National Republican Party of the Union.

Resolved, That we have reason to congratulate the country upon the increased revenues arising from a faithful enforcement of the laws and upon the great economy and saving to the Government in the collection of the same by the present National Administration; and that we point with pride to the rapid reduction of the public debt by the judicious management of our national finances at the hands of a Republican President and his constitutional advisers; and that, in view of this fulfillment of his pledges to the people and his faithfulness to the avowed principles of the Republican Party, the Administration of General GRANT meets with our cordial indorsement.

Resolved, That the State Administration in its general conduct of the affairs of the State has realized the general expectations of its friends, and has earned the approval of all.

Resolved, That the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and the canal connecting the same, is a great national work; that if completed it would add greatly to the prosperity not only of this State but the entire Northwest, by increasing and cheapening the facilities for marketing our vast agricultural, mineral and lumber products, and that we therefore favor the early completion of said improvement by the general Government.

The other nominations for State officers were then made as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, T. C. POUND; Secretary of State, E. A. SPENCER; Treasurer, Major HENRY BAETZ. The Convention then adjourned.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Speech of Hon. Gerrit Smith—The Objects of the New Party.

The Chicago papers publish in full Hon. GERRIT SMITH's speech on the first day of the National Temperance Convention in that city. Mr. SMITH, in commencing, said:

"I will admit that you want me to say what, in my judgment, should be the work or object of the political party which we are met here to organize, for I cannot doubt that we shall organize one. I cannot believe for a moment we shall so far fail to respond to the call which has brought us together as to fail to organize an independent party. Let me say that this will be one of the most important parties ever organized. Important in the first place because it will be a national party; in the second place because of the vast magnitude of its object. Again, it will be very important because at every step, all over the land, this party will meet with a most determined, and, to a large extent, the most malignant resistance. It will have such an enemy to encounter in the rum power as seldom has a party been called upon to encounter. Then, if I am right in my apprehension of the importance of this party, of what infinite moment it is that we lay a sure foundation. Now, I want you to bear in mind that a political party is always organized to make a demand upon the Government. What is this demand to be? Shall it be that our Government shall espouse the cause of temperance? I trust not. Our Government has not to espouse any moral reform whatever; no religious enterprise whatever. These do not pertain legitimately to the province of civil government. What, now, will this party demand at the hands of the Government? O that you might agree with me! It shall demand one thing, and one thing only, and then the party will endure and triumph. What is that one thing? That the Government shall be faithful in the discharge of its great duty, if not, indeed, as I hold, its sole duty, to protect person and property. Limit the object of this party to that, and it will triumph as surely as the sun shall rise to-morrow. But extend yourselves beyond the legitimate scope of the power of the Government and your party fails."

Mr. SMITH then spoke of the name required for the party. He suggested, first, the anti-dram-selling party, but said he preferred the anti-dram-shop party. With that it would be known what they meant, and their opponents could be known as the dram-shop party. He then urged that the manifest duty of the Government, in order to protect person and property, is to suppress dram shops of all kinds, not only the unfashionable and dirty drinking den, but the gilded saloon; for, he affirmed, all other sources of peril to person and property put together do not equal by any means the dram shop. In conclusion Mr. SMITH said:

"What we want to do is to educate the people to regard the liquor traffic as a crime. Government, after all, is the mightiest educator of the people—more so than the school; we may say even than the Church. We must inspire the Government with a sense of the sacredness of its mission—of its responsibility to high Heaven. Of course I am not now referring to little petty matters—that the Government can appropriately leave to the people—where the railroads and canals shall go, and where school-houses and churches shall be built. But this is a doctrine in the cause of fundamental morality. Let the Government decide in the light of the Divine will, and in that light only. Suppose the Government should learn that one town wanted this traffic and another town did not want it, what should the Government do? Amid all the din and discord of these human utterances, let the Government listen to the voice of God, and permit no crime to be practiced anywhere within its jurisdiction. Do you doubt, my dear brother and my dear sister, for a moment, that dram-selling is not to be excluded with crime? In the light of its effects, compared with the effects of stealing, of getting goods under false pretences, of forgery, of perjury, these crimes sink into mere peccadilloes. My friend, what do you care about a thief stealing all the money from the pocket of your son in comparison with your deep moaning over his falling into the hands of the dram-seller? Has not the time come for us to view these things rightly? We are not to be deceived by names any longer. A great mistake has been made in some of the States by naming in the Prohibitory laws the prescribed liquors. They never should be named. The law-making power in this matter should know only one distinction, and that is between maddening and not maddening drinks, between crazing and not crazing drinks. Let the Prohibitory law forbid the drinking of crazing and maddening drinks, and leave it to the jury in every case prosecuted to decide whether the drink in question is or is not maddening, is or is not crazing. A drink that does not make crazy or madden, but only stupefies, the Government has nothing to do with any more than it has with a dinner that stupefies. Having opened a clear view to these points, I hope you will act upon them fairly, and good will come out of it."

LOCAL POLITICS.

Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Tenth Assembly District was held last evening at the Arion Rooms, corner Stanton and Chrystie streets. The meeting was organized by the election of J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., President, and WM. GLAZER, Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected to represent the district in the Central Committee, which meets at Apollo Hall: Isaac McGay, Benj. Clapp, H. H. Haight, Dr. Fred. Jentz, John V. Meyer, Thomas H. Oakley, Wm. H. Falconer, J. M. Patterson, Jr. The meeting was well attended.

Fourteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A meeting of this Association was held in Plimpton's Building, Ninth-street, last evening, Vice President JOHN BRADY in the chair. The attendance was very small. On motion of General JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY a, committee was appointed to prepare a circular for distribution in the district, setting forth the objects of the Association, which were declared to be to resuscitate the Republican Party in the Fourteenth District, and to coöperate with the new Republican General Committee, of which EDGAR KETCHUM is Chairman, in relieving the party from the thraldom of corrupt cliques. Several new members were enrolled, and a committee was appointed to prepare a list of names of honest Republicans to submit to the Police Board for appointment as registrars and canvassers for the district in the coming election.

Twenty-First Assembly District Republican Association.

Last evening was completed the enrollment of members of the new Union Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District. The enrollment was conducted at Sigfried's Hall, Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, commencing on Friday evening, and was superintended by a Committee appointed by the new Central Committee, of which Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM is President. The President of the Association is Mr. M. G. CRASTO.

Twentieth Ward Jackson Club—Threatened Secession from the Tammany Democracy.

At a stated meeting of the Twentieth Ward Jackson Club, held last evening at their hall, corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, Mr. THOMAS COSTIGAN presiding, the following resolution was offered, as a reply to the assertion of one of the members that Tammany Hall was opposed to the movement to oust Mr. AUGUST BELMONT from the Chairmanship of the National Executive Committee:

Resolved, That this Club secede as a body from the Tammany Democracy, if that organization, either publicly or privately, openly or covertly, by act or word, favor the retention of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT in his present high office.

The motion to adopt this resolution provoked quite a lively and protracted discussion, the opponents of it defeating it only by a motion to table until after the holding of the Syracuse Convention. A committee of three, Messrs. FARREL, BERGEN and ROACH, was appointed to prepare resolutions to be presented to the State Convention, urging it to withdraw Mr. BELMONT from the National Committee.

SOLAR HEAT.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The Meeting at Northampton—Important Paper by Captain Ericsson—Retardation in the Earth's Rotation by Solar Influence.

From our Special Correspondent.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869.

The National Academy of Sciences which convened here, as you are aware, on Tuesday, holds its third and last day's session to-day. Several valuable papers have been presented to the Academy during its session, among which was one especially noteworthy from Captain ERICSSON, the distinguished engineer of your City, on the "Retardation of the Earth's Rotation by Solar Influence." This was read yesterday, together with a letter directed to the President of the Association. A second paper on the subject of solar heat will be read to-day. I forward to you herewith a copy of the first of these valuable papers, prefaced by the letter to Professor HENRY. The second paper I will send in another letter.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present to you, for the National Academy of Science, an extract from an "Essay on Solar Heat," upon which I am now engaged. Also, two partially finished plates necessary to elucidate the subject. It is proper to observe that I have made numerous experiments to ascertain practically if solar heat can be rendered available as a motive power, and that I have constructed several solar engines, some of which have attained a very high rate of speed, fully establishing the practicability of the scheme. These experiments have led to a careful consideration of the dynamic energy of the sun's radiant heat, together with investigations relating to some important practical results of solar heat.

I may mention, also, that in order to facilitate the investigation, I have constructed a solar calorimeter and a solar thermometer, by means of which it has been possible to determine with absolute precision what Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, and M. POUILET ascertained approximately some thirty years ago. Indeed, such a degree of precision has been attained that the temperature and dynamic energy established by my instruments indicate with considerable accuracy the eccentricity of the earth's orbit. Thus during the present warm weather, the real temperature produced by exposure to the sun's rays at a given zenith distance, as well as the dynamic energy developed, in units of heat, is far less than during the last Winter solstice, when the temperature was scarcely 15° above FAHRENHEIT's zero.

The intended essay which I expect will be published in about three years, will contain detailed engravings of the several instruments employed in the investigation, together with copious tables relating to the observations made. The most important fact intended to be established will be the dynamic energy of the sun's radiant heat before it enters our atmosphere, as well as the actual temperature of the sun's rays before influenced by the atmosphere and its vapor, or by terrestrial objects. I need hardly observe that *reliable* tables of the dynamic energies and temperature of the sun's rays, for each degree of zenith distance from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening, will furnish precise data for determining the diminution of energy and temperature during the passage of the rays through the atmosphere, irrespective of the nature of the cause of that diminution.

Already the investigations have advanced far enough to justify the assertion that the temperature of the moon under the full effect of the sun's vertical rays, will be determined with positive accuracy. It will also be satisfactorily shown, that the inferior planets are not subjected to such a destructive heat as supposed, and that the temperature of the sun and the amount of heat constantly parted with have been greatly overstated.

In a future communication I will present particulars which cannot fail to interest you. I cannot, however, omit to state before concluding, that the observations made last Winter positively disprove the accuracy of Sir JOHN HERSCHEL's estimate that, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, the temperature in the Southern hemisphere during our Winter solstice is 23° higher than during our Summer, on the assumption that the absolute zero is 239° below FAHRENHEIT's zero. * * * *

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed,) J. ERICSSON.

Professor JOSEPH HENRY, President of the National Academy of Science, Washington.

P. S. It will afford me much pleasure to forward to you shortly, a copy of the annual records of the University of Lund, in Sweden, for the present year, containing some of my speculations with reference to the physical constitution of the moon's surface. My investigations by means of the solar calorimeter and solar thermometer, prove conclusively that the temperature of the moon's surface under the full effect of a vertical sun, owing to the absence of an atmosphere, is not sufficient to render mercury fluid—much less will snow melt under such a low temperature. The irresistible inference I draw from this fact is that our satellite, in place of being a "dried-up, sun-scorched body," is covered with ice and snow, the peculiar reflection observed resulting from enormous masses of ice upheaved and broken, during the cooling and consequent contraction of the body, while the peculiar formation of the general surface, the innumerable circular cavities so unlike anything which the internal heat of the earth has produced, is the result of not water forced out by contraction, scooping out the ice, and forming those vast surrounding banks of snow and congealed water which excite our wonder; ultimately, during the last effort of internal heat, raising those conical projections of ice which, in so many cases, stand isolated in the middle of the flat bottoms, the frozen oceans and lakes.

J. E.

CONSTANCY OF ROTATION OF THE EARTH INCOMPATIBLE WITH SOLAR INFLUENCE.

Investigations relating to solar heat, undertaken chiefly with a view of ascertaining accurately how far the dynamic energy of the radiant heat of the sun can be made subservient in producing motive power for the various uses of civilized life, have led me to consider among other important practical manifestations of solar energy the abrasion of the earth's surface caused by the flow of rain water in its course to the sea.

The expenditure of force during the transit of the abraded matter from the land to the sea called for on account of friction and other resistance not having a direct bearing on the question intended to be discussed, I will at once enter upon the main subject, the consideration of the effect produced on the rotation of the earth by the *change of position* of the enormous masses of matter detached by the flow of rain water. It is evident that the effects resulting from the change of position of the matter abraded are twofold as regards the earth's axial rotation. In the first place, this matter is brought nearer to the earth's *centre*, excepting in a few instances owing to the elliptical form; but generally the altered position involves an approach to the earth's centre. It needs no demonstration to show that such approach tends to increase the rotary velocity of the earth, since the weight transferred moves in a less circle at the base than at the top of the height from which it descends, consequently calling for the extinction of a certain amount of its *vis viva*. The increase of rotary velocity imparted to the earth from this cause is, however, almost inappreciable. Secondly, the abraded matter, besides its change of position relative to the earth's *centre*, will, in its course toward the sea, either approach the equator or recede from it. In the former case the change will cause a retardation, while in the

latter it will augment the earth's rotary motion round the axis. The vastness of the amount of force thus continually operating, the first-mentioned tending to abstract and the last-mentioned to impart *vis viva*, will be readily conceived, on reflection, that there are only four important continents, two in each hemisphere, and that consequently the distance from the centre of the principal river basins to the sea is so great that the matter detached from the land by the flow of rain water is carried over 20° of latitude, in some instances. Hence it is removed from or brought nearer to the *axis* of the globe many millions of feet. An augmentation or a diminution of circumferential velocity, amounting in some cases to 200 feet per second, consequently takes place during the transfer of the abraded matter from the river basins. Bearing in mind that a speed of 200 feet per second, corresponds with a fall through a space of 625 feet, we can form an idea of the enormous force of which the earth has been deprived during the formation of deltas produced by rivers flowing *toward the equator*.

The matter composing the immense deltas of the Ganges and the Mississippi, in order to acquire an augmentation of circumferential velocity corresponding with that of the outlets of those rivers, has demanded an expenditure of force so vast—a force which the earth has supplied—that astronomers might look in that direction for an explanation of some of the retardation which the lunar tables reveal. Unquestionably the Mississippi, Ganges and Indus alone transfer a sufficient quantity of matter in the direction of the equator, and thereby continually extinguish so great an amount of the earth's *vis viva* that, unless it can be proved that the loss thus sustained is counterbalanced by the operation of the general river system of the globe, a retarding force must be admitted to exist sufficient to diminish sensibly the rotary velocity of our planet in the course of ages.

THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN.

The question whether such a proof *can* be furnished, or the fact established that retardation actually takes place, is not by any means so absurd as might at first appear. It is true, we do not know what quantity of water or sediment is carried to the ocean by the several rivers; but we can compute with sufficient precision the extent of the river basins. Accordingly, if we could establish a mean of discharge of some very extensive basin, comprising all the variates of climate and soil, the question could be satisfactorily answered. Fortunately there is one river, and that the longest on the globe, draining the greatest extent of surface, with but one important exception, which has been accurately, thoroughly examined, viz., the Mississippi. Not only has this great river been thus examined, but it comprises every variety of soil and climate, its source being among snows and lakes frozen during a great portion of the year, while its outlet is near the tropics. How completely the Mississippi basin represents the average of the river systems of both hemispheres will be understood from this fact, that although the rain gauges at its northern extremity show only thirteen inches for twelve months, those of the southern extremity reach sixty-six inches, with every possible gradation of rain-fall in the intermediate space. In addition to this important circumstance, the basin covers 21° of latitude and 35° of longitude, or 1,460 miles by 1,730 miles; hence comprising an area greater than the entire European Continent west of the rivers Vistula and Pruth. It may be confidently assumed, therefore, that the Mississippi basin represents the average discharge of water and sediment so nearly that calculations based thereon, applied to the river systems of both hemispheres, excepting some of the Northern Asiatic and American rivers, will exhibit a general result differing but slightly from what would be established if all the rivers had been examined.

I propose to present, in another place, a synopsis of some points which bear directly on the subject under consideration, contained in the elaborate official reports on the Mississippi River made by HUMPHREYS and ABBOTT, 1861, which report reflects so much credit on those officers and the corps of topographical engineers of the United States. Some calculations will, however, be submitted, in this place, based on certain facts established by the reports alluded to, in order to give in advance a distinct notion of the amount of disturbing force which attends the abrasion caused by the action of rain water in its course to the ocean, over the Mississippi basin.

It may be summarily stated that the calculations presented in the reports of General HUMPHREYS and his able coadjutor, founded on observations continued during a series of years, show that the average quantity of earthy matter carried into the Gulf of Mexico, partly suspended in the water and partly pushed along the bottom of the river by the current, amounts for each twelve months to 903,100,000,000 of pounds. This enormous weight of matter is contributed by numerous large branches and upward of one thousand small tributaries. The mean distance along the streams, which the sediment is carried in its course to the sea exceeds 1,500 miles; but the true mean which determines the amount of force acting to check the earth's rotation is far less.

The annexed maps of the Mississippi River basin have enabled the writer to determine that its centre is situated 7° 10′ west of the mouth of the main river, and 11° 15′ north of the same, in latitude 40° 15′. The reader will find on inspecting the section of the earth represented on plate 16, that agreeable to the above determination the centre of the Mississippi basin rotates in a circle of 15,784,732 feet radius, and that its velocity round the axis of the globe is 1147.90 feet per second. The mouth of the river, on the other hand, rotates in a circle of 18,246,102 feet radius, with a circumferential velocity of 1326.89 feet per second. It will be seen on comparing these velocities, than an increased circumferential velocity of very nearly 179 feet per second must be imparted to the sedimentary matter during its course from the centre of the basin to the mouth of the river.

THE DRAG ON THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

The question here presents itself, where is the motive energy to come from to impart the increased velocity acquired during the transit? We are compelled to answer by an admission that the earth must supply the needed force. In other words, an amount of the earth's *vis viva* corresponding with the force required to generate the augmented speed, will be extinguished. There is of course no uncertainty about this proposition. Given, the quantity of sediment discharged at the mouth of the river during a fixed period, or given the extent and depth of the delta of the Mississippi and the specific gravity of its sedimentary matter, we can state with perfect accuracy the amount of retardation to be overcome by the earth every second, or the total amount of *vis viva* lost during the formation of the delta.

It has been already stated that the mean annual discharge of earthy matter at the mouth of the Mississippi is 903,100 millions of pounds. The centre of the basin, indicated on the diagram representing the earth, before alluded to, being 2,461,320 feet nearer the axis than the mouth of the river, we can readily calculate that the increase of rotary velocity will be as already stated 179 feet per second; a rate acquired by a fall through 500.6 feet. The elements are thus furnished for determining with precision the amount of *vis viva* which the earth must part with in consequence of the change of position of matter attending the abrasion during the flow of the rain water from the basin to the mouth of the river. Multiplying 903,100 millions by 500.6, we prove positively that the amount of energy to be given up by the earth in order to impart the stated increase of rotary velocity to the abraded matter, exceeds four hundred and fifty-two trillions of foot-pounds annually. But the formation of 30,000 square miles of delta, over which the Mississippi now runs, has required ages, during which the earth has been unceasingly deprived of *vis viva*. Computation is scarcely needed to show that unless some adequate counteracting force has been in operation, a perceptible diminution of the earth's axial velocity has taken place.

There is another point connected with the subject of retarding influence resulting from solar heat, which cannot be passed over, but which I approach with much diffidence—the question whether it can be shown that a sufficient compensatory force is acting to make good the immense amount of dynamic energy expended in imparting the increased rotary velocity to the *water which forms the vehicle of* the sedentary matter in rivers running toward the equator.

The mean rate of discharge of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico somewhat exceeds 38,600,000 pounds per second. We have already seen that the position of the centre of the basin is so far north of the outlet of the river as to place the latter 2,461,320 feet further from the axis of the earth than the former, and that this difference produces an increase of circumferential velocity so considerable that a fall through 500.6 feet is necessary to generate the same. The amount of *vis viva* of which the earth is being deprived *every second* by the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries during their flow to the sea will accordingly be 19,323,000,000 of foot-pounds. As the mind cannot properly comprehend the magnitude of this force, let us reduce it to a standard with which we have become familiarized. A horse-power is 33,000 pounds raised one foot high in a minute, or 550 pounds raised one foot high per second. Dividing the before-stated total energy by this standard of 550, the important fact will be established that to make good the loss of *vis viva* which the earth suffers demands a constant expenditure of 35,133,000 horse-power.

What provision do we discover for making good this stupendous drag on the earth's rotation? The waters precipitated on the Mississippi basin come chiefly from the Gulf of Mexico, raised from its surface by the radiant heat of the sun. The Gulf being situated *south* of the outlet of the river, the aqueous particles possess, at the commencement of the ascent, a greater circumferential velocity than the basin, and hence tend to impart motion to the atmosphere during their northerly course. On purely dynamic considerations, that motion and the motion of the aqueous particles ought to restore to the earth the loss of *vis viva* sustained, provided solar influence be not present. But solar influence *is* present; the atmospheric currents do not move altogether in accordance with static laws, but are controlled and perturbed by the heat of the sun, an *outside* force competent to disturb and destroy terrestrial equilibrium. Hence, we find that in place of an easterly motion of the atmosphere tending to restore, by its friction against the surface of the basin, the loss under consideration, the sun is frequently expending a vast amount of mechanical energy productive of currents which, by friction in a contrary direction, augments the loss. It would be futile to attempt a demonstration to *prove* that, owing to solar influence, the friction and other resistance called forth by currents of air and vapor, is inadequate to restore the loss of *vis viva* sustained by the earth in consequence of the increase of rotary velocity which it must impart to the waters of rivers running toward the equator. Nor would it be less futile to attempt a demonstration showing that the friction and resistance produced by such currents passing over the Mississippi basin from west to east, is sufficient to restore the expended force of 35,000,000 of horse power exerted in an opposite direction. Those who imagine that LAPLACE's theory of compensation relative to atmospheric currents, is applicable in this case, and who consequently will contend that the great disturbance which our figures have incontestably established, corrects itself by the means discussed, will do well to reflect on the precarious nature, the obvious uncertainty of the forces relied upon to restore the lost *vis viva*.

RIVERS FLOWING TO POLAR SEAS.

Some allusion to the rivers which carry sedimentary matter toward the poles is called for before dismissing the subject. Let us consider the River Lena, for instance, which takes its rise in the Yablonoi Mountains, in the eastern hemisphere, latitude 53°, and empties its waters in the Arctic Ocean, latitude 73° 25′. Calculation shows that the effect of such a great difference of latitude will be hat a pound of matter transferred from the source to the outlet of this river, demands an expenditure of dynamic energy represented by 3,609 foot-pounds in order to extinguish the greater *vis viva* possessed at the commencement than that retained at the termination of the descent. The centre of the basin, situated as shown by the tables in latitude 60° 55′, rotates with a velocity of 304 feet per second faster than the outlet of the river, a rate acquired by a fall through 1,444 feet. The basin of the Lena covers 814,800 square miles. Assuming that the annual precipitation reaches only thirteen inches and that the discharge at the mouth of the river is only 0.25, like Northern Mississippi, the force extinguished and consequently exerted in the direction of the earth's rotation will amount to 17,589,000,000 of foot-pounds per second—very nearly balancing the *retardation* caused by the waters of the Mississippi. But the waters of the Lena, unlike the great Southern river, do not directly enter a heated chaldron, to be at once converted into vapor. The previously chilled masses of the Lena flow into the great polar refrigerator, and from thence are transferred to the evaporators in the equatorial regions. This transfer, evidently, cannot be effected without a considerable retreat from the earth's axis, so considerable, indeed, that before the required evaporation takes place, the waters are further from that axis than their source at the foot of the Yablonoi Mountains. Calculations are superfluous. The simple fact that the weight which imparted the motive force during the course toward the poles has, during the transfer to the evaporator, been removed to a greater distance from the axis of rotation, shows that the imparted *vis viva* of 17,589,000,000 of foot-pounds per second has become more than neutralized. Thus, we find that the waters of rivers flowing into the polar seas, although imparting a vast amount of mechanical energy in the right direction, cannot possibly restore any of the loss of the earth's *vis viva* occasioned by the waters of the Mississippi and other rivers discharging into the seas of the equatorial regions.

I now dismiss this subject, the consideration of which I have entered upon with so much diffidence, leaving it with those who deem LAPLACE's theory applicable, to prove that the amount of *vis viva* which is imparted to the earth by the vapors condensed on the Mississippi basin, *and not again evaporated on the same*, is adequate to counteract the continually retarding force of 35,000,000 of horse power.

ABRASION BY THE FLOW OF RAINWATER.

Returning to the subject of abrasion and the retarding force indisputably exerted by sedimentary matter carried toward the equator, we have now to consider that branch of the subject which relates to the *recovery* of *vis viva* resulting from the lowering of the earth's surface by the abrasion caused by the flow of rain water. General HUMPHREY's official report of the Mississippi River shows that the annual discharge of sediment and earth (of a specific gravity of 1.93 or 120.8 pounds to the cubic foot) amounts to 7,474 millions of cubic feet. The Red River district of 97,000 square miles, drained by the Bayous Atchafalaya, Plaquemine and La Fourche, is not included in this amount, and hence the stated discharge is contributed by 1,147,000 square miles of basin. Each square mile accordingly yields up only 6,516 cubic feet of earthy matter, and as this quantity would cover only 78,193 square feet of surface to the depth of one inch, it will be seen that the entire surface of the river basin only loses 1-356 part of an inch in depth per annum. This fact, established by a careful examination of a river basin which covers a considerable portion of the earth's surface, is one of profound interest. It enables us to determine with certainty that it will require 356 years to lower the surface of the Mississippi basin one inch, and that the mighty "father of waters" must toil for 4,272 years to lower the entire surface a single foot.

The centre of this basin being only 500 feet above the level of the sea, the force tending to restore *vis viva* through the approach of the abraded matter toward earth's centre, will be insignificant. The problem may be presented in a very simple form by stating that the diminution of circumferential velocity produced by an approach of 500 feet from the surface of the Mississippi basin toward the centre of the earth, amounts to 0.0277 foot per second, a rate attained by a fall through 0.00001205 foot. Multiplying the weight of sediment discharged per annum, 903,100,000,000 pounds by 0.00001205, we find that the energy to be extinguished, in other words, the force imparted in the direction of the earth's rotation merely amounts to 10,881,451 foot-pounds per annum. This small and wholly inappreciable compensatory force is further reduced by the counteracting influence attending the elevation of the level of the ocean 1-49,955 of an inch annually consequent on the entering sedimentary matter, the formation of the delta.

Leaving out of sight this trivial elevation of the ocean level, and dividing the 10,881,451 foot-pounds *vis viva* restored by 452 trillion foot-pounds lost, it will be found that the approach of the abraded matter toward the centre of the earth scarcely recovers 1-41,000,000 part of the energy parted with during the change of position in the direction of the equator.

EFFECT OF THE WORKS OF MAN.

Another cause of retardation of the earth's rotation connected with solar influence remains to be considered, viz: that resulting from the exercise of human intelligence and human muscle alike depending on solar influence.

The *work of man* has assumed such proportions already that it must for the future enter into all accurate calculations concerning the retardation of the axial velocity of the earth.

We may not be able to express by figures to what extent the ancient Egyptians by the exercise of their muscles increased the length of a day, yet close reasoning compels us to admit that the removal of thousands of millions of pounds to an increased distance from the axis of rotation during the erection of their pyramids, in some localities, caused a retardation, which, after the lapse of ages, will be marked by a later rising of the sun than if those pyramids had not been erected. At the present time, however, man directed by superior intelligence, and calling to his aid various forces emanating from solar heat, is busy transferring matter from its original position on so large a scale that perceptible disturbance will be produced. A modern first-class city, it may be observed, weighs more than ten such structures as the "Great Pyramid," the building materials being almost invariably obtained from below the surface of the ground, and hence removed to a greater distance from the axis of rotation. In addition to the enormous masses of stone, and earth in the form of bricks, which are thus removed, we have to count the weight of iron and mineral coal raised from below the surface of the earth, amounting to billions of pounds annually. Let us bear in mind that any computation of the weight of human habitations and other structures which in course of time will be piled up above the surface of the earth, based on the present rate of increase, and upon the present habits and necessities of our race, would fall far short of the weight which will actually change position during the next and coming centuries by the hand of man. Unquestionably, before the earth shall have received its full complement of inhabitants, and man's intelligence shall have reached the climax, changes so extensive will have been made in the disposition of matter near the crust, that ordinary instruments for measuring will prove precise enough to give to the eye a conception of the extent to which the earth's centre of gyration has been disturbed by human interference.

Respecting the annexed tables, the following explanation will probably be deemed sufficient: The extent of the several river basins—136 in all—have been ascertained from the best maps extant. By reference to Plate XVI., showing the eastern part of the Mississippi basin, it will be readily understood in what manner their boundaries have been laid out. A line is drawn on the map dividing the territory equally between the source of each river and tributaries and those of adjoining basins. The boundaries being thus defined, the areas have been calculated in English statute miles, the latitude and longitude of the centre of each basin being determined at the same time.

By considering the earth as a perfect sphere, 7,921.41 miles in diameter, according to Sir JOHN HERSCHEL's determination, the calculations have been rendered extremely simple. This will be seen by reference to the section of the earth Plate XVI., which contains all the elements for computing the rotary velocity of the centre of the river basins, and of the mouths of the rivers. These velocities are entered in the tables for each river basin, also the diminution of *vis viva* caused by the transfer of the sedimentary matter from the centre of the basin to the mouth of the river. It should be observed that owing to their trifling influence on the earth's rotation, and in order to save space, all the English and Scotch rivers' basins, whose sediment is transferred in the direction of the equator, have been entered together in the tables. The rivers of Ireland have also been entered together. It should, however, be understood that in computing the loss or gain of *vis viva*, each river basin has been calculated by itself; the amount entered being the result of the whole quantity of sediment transferred toward the equator. The area of basin entered in the table is accordingly the total. The river basins of Sweden and Norway, being very numerous and unimportant, have also in some districts been entered together in the tables, like those of Great Britain. Finally, the narrow coast districts, in both hemispheres, have been computed and entered in the table in a similar manner.

INDIAN RIVERS.

The quantity of sedimentary matter discharged by the Indus, Ganges and Brahmapootra, being known with tolerable accuracy from actual observation, has not been computed according to standard furnished by the Mississippi, which is one pound of sediment per second for every 40.08 square miles of basin. Besides, local circumstances, such as the heated waters and profuse evaporation of the Bay of Bengal, and the close vicinity of the Himalaya Mountains, render the Ganges quite exceptional.

The discharge of earthy matter of the Ganges, entered in the tables, is, however, not so great as Sir CHARLES LYELL estimates in his *Principles of Geology*. A brief explanation will show that those estimates are somewhat exaggerated. The quantity of matter carried down the Ganges at Ghazepoor being known, viz.: 6,368,077,440 cubic feet annually, according to the observations and computations of Rev. Mr. EVEREST, we have only to ascertain with precision what area is drained by the river and its branches *above* Ghazepoor, in order to prove that Sir CHARLES LYELL has overestimated the source of the formation of the delta of the Ganges.

The maps of India being reliable I have found it quite easy to define the extent of the basin drained by the part of the river under consideration, as well as that drained by the lower part and its branches; likewise the area drained by the Brahmapootra and its tributaries.

The basin of the Ganges, above Ghazepoor, contains, agreeable to accurate determination, 187,100 square miles. The basin below Ghazepoor contains 237,200 square miles, and that of the Brahmapootra 379,000 square miles. The quantity of matter which passes Ghazepoor being, as indicated by the total amount already stated, at the mean rate of 201.76 cubic feet per second, we might show by analogy that the mean discharge of the lower part of the Ganges should be 255.78 cubic feet per second; but Sir CHARLES LYELL states that the abrasion of the river and its tributaries below Ghazepoor is greater than above. This may be so as regards the Gogra, Gunduk, Khosee and Teesta, which descend from the mountains; but the southern tributaries, and especially the lower part of the main stream which runs with a continually decreasing speed, cannot possibly cause an abrasion greater than the Ganges above Ghazepoor and its many tributaries descending from the Himalaya. If, therefore, we admit that the basin below Ghazepoor contributes proportionably 50 per cent. more earthy matter than above that place, our estimate will certainly be in excess of the real fact. The Ganges below Ghazepoor, the basin of which, as stated, is 237,200 square miles, will consequently discharge 382.67 cubic feet per second. The Brahmapootra, assumed by Sir CHAS. LYELL to carry down proportionably the same amount of matter as the Ganges above Ghazepoor, having a basin of 379,000 square miles, will contribute 408.71 cubic feet per second. Adding the contribution of Upper Ganges before specified, the total quantity of earthy matter discharged into the Bay of Bengal will be 994.14 cubic feet mean rate per second, or 31,373,248,351 cubic feet per annum. The estimated quantity of 40,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum named in the *Principles of Geology* will thus be found inconsistent with the data on which it apparently is founded. The annexed tables, it need hardly be stated, contain the quantities determined by the foregoing estimates, based on a specific gravity of 1.93 for the sedimentary matter in a dry state and upon the areas of the basins specified.

AFRICAN AND OTHER RIVERS.

Respecting the African rivers, none of which have been entered in the tables, it will suffice to state that they have no material influence on the earth's rotation, from the fact that the two principal rivers, the Nile and the Niger, flow in *opposite* directions—the former toward the pole and the latter toward the equator. There is, however, considerable difference of latitude in favor of the Nile; but this cannot be far from balanced by the greater quantity of sedimentary matter brought down by the Niger, as proved by its delta of 240 miles of coast. The general course of the other important rivers of Africa, the Senegal, Zambesi and Orange Rivers, is so nearly parallel with the equator that they exercise no appreciable influence on the axial rotation of the earth.

Australia being drained by rivers the course of which are directed to all points of the compass, and, consequently, of no account as regards the earth's motion, has likewise been excluded from the tables. It may be observed that the basin of the important river Goolwa and its tributaries, excepting the Callewatta, is almost on the same parallel with the mouth of the main river. Hence, scarcely any disturbing force is produced, notwithstanding the great extent of the basin drained by the Goolwa. The Amazon, which drains more than two millions of square miles, strikingly illustrates the feeble influence of rivers the centres of whose basins are nearly on the same parallel as their outlets, more particularly when, like the Amazon, they are situated near the equator. It will be seen by reference to the tables that the enormous masses of solid matter carried to the ocean by the greatest river on the globe deprives it of only 70,000 foot pounds per second.

CONCLUSIONS.

It need hardly be stated that owing to the existing uncertainty regarding the amount of precipitation in the higher latitudes, not to mention our total want of information as to the proportion of sedimentary matter conveyed, especially with reference to the great Asiatic and North American rivers, no perfect table can be prepared at present, or any reliable calculations made to determine the amount of *vis viva* restored to the earth by the rivers flowing to the poles. But this uncertainty about the precipitation in the polar regions, and the quantity of solid matter discharged into the Arctic Seas, does not in the least invalidate our estimate of the magnitude of the retarding influence on the earth's axial rotation, caused by the numerous rivers flowing toward the equator. Indeed, the standard furnished by the abrasion occasioned by the waters of the Mississippi, viz., one pound of solid matter per second transferred to the mouth of the river for every 40.08 square miles of river basin drained, will be found rather below than in excess of the general average of other rivers running in the direction of the equatorial regions. Hence no reasonable doubt can be entertained that the earth as shown by the tables, sustains a loss of *vis viva* of 39,894,658 foot pounds *every second*. Multiplying this sum by 86,400 seconds, we learn that every succeeding day marks a diminution of the earth's *vis viva* of 3,446,898,451,200 foot pounds, in consequence of the change of position of the abraded matter carried toward the equator.

Future investigations must determine to what extent this loss is reduced by the counteracting influence of the abraded matter which is carried in the direction of the poles.

In the meantime, the magnitude of the retarding force which we have indisputably established by our calculations and tables, compels us to admit that constancy of rotation of the earth is incompatible with solar influence.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The Protest of the Radicals Against its Legality and Validity.

The protest against the legality and validity of the late election in Tennessee, adopted by the meeting of leading Stokes Radicals of the State, which was held in Nashville on the 26th ult., is as follows:

PROTEST AGAINST THE LEGALITY AND VALIDITY OF THE LATE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

By the operation of the rebellion, republican government was overthrown in Tennessee, both in fact and in contemplation of law. There was no civil government. Early in 1865, the Union people, with the sanction and under the direction of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, took steps to reorganize government, inviting every white man in the State to participate. Among other things, they provided that the Legislature first to assemble under the restored government should have power to regulate the elective franchise and to limit the qualification of voters. This was done so as to confer the right of suffrage upon every man who had participated in the restoration of the government, and upon all who were friendly to it. This restriction thus became a part of the organic law of the State and beyond legislative control. It is difficult to perceive upon what principle the suffrage could have been extended further.

To secure an honest expression of the elective will, a system of registration was adopted, by which Commissioners of Registration, to be appointed in the several counties by the Governor, were to enroll the voting population of their respective counties, and to give every legally registered voter a certificate of his registration, which should serve as a passport to the ballot-box. These officers were justly regarded as very important, were required to take and file with the Secretary of State a prescribed official oath, and to register only upon proof of qualification shown. In case of misconduct, the Commissioners were liable to be removed by the Governor, in addition to being punished judicially upon conviction.

These several laws had been declared constitutional and valid by our highest legal tribunal, in cases presenting the questions. They remain to this day upon the statute book unrepealed and in full force. The present Governor of the State, DE WITT C. SENTER, as a member of the State Senate, assisted actively and efficiently in their enactment and in various ways stood pledged to their support, besides his official oath, to support the Constitution, and to see that all laws are faithfully executed.

By the Constitution of the State, the biennial election for Governor and Members of the Legislature occurred on the first Thursday, the 5th day of August, the present year.

On the 20th of May previous, a Convention was called at the Capitol by the Executive Committee of the Republican Party, to nominate a candidate for Governor. Governor SENTER and Hon. WM. B. STOKES were rival aspirants for this nomination. It is asserted in behalf of the latter and not seriously denied by the former, that had the Convention organized and proceeded to act, their choice would have fallen upon Mr. STOKES. But by riotous and turbulent conduct, reflecting the highest discredit upon the parties responsible for it, the Convention was broken up and dispersed without making a nomination. It is not proposed to fix the responsibility for these scandalous proceedings, nor to decide which of the aspirants had the superior claims upon the support of the Republican Party. Both had been greatly honored and trusted by their party, and both, self-impelled and stimulated by their respective adherents, became candidates without a nomination and appealed to the party for support. At this time there was apparently no issue between them except mere personal merits and fitness for the responsible office to which they aspired.

Early in the canvass Governor SENTER declared for universal suffrage, which meant, in this case, the admission of the rebel population to the ballot-box. This he had a perfect right to do, and no complaint is made. Upon this issue he was likely to receive the entire Democratic vote of the State and not a few Republicans, who thought the time had at length arrived when their personal safety no longer required the restrictions which a prudent regard to it alone had imposed. All this was legitimate and fair, and could he have been elected all would have acquiesced in the result, however unfortunate and much to be regretted they might have deemed it.

But as the canvass proceeded, it became evident that the popular decision would be adverse to Governor SENTER, unless some new element was introduced into the contest. And here and now began one of the grossest violations of law that ever was suffered by a free people, reaching a degree of enormity that suggests the traitorous movements of 1861.

It has been shown that under the law the Governor has power, in cases of misconduct, to remove Commissioners of Registration, the officers enrolling the voters and certifying to their qualifications and appointed to hold elections. This power had been exercised, first and last, perhaps half a dozen times, and in each instance upon a case made out. Governor SENTER, in disregard of what he well knew was the true intent of the law, proceeded, without cause or pretext, to remove the whole body of Commissioners and to substitute others in their place. The officers so removed were mostly men of character and admitted qualification. If the object was to supply their places with others, who, secretly instructed or otherwise, would disregard the law and set all its provisions at naught, the object was skilfully accomplished in the appointment of their successors. They issued certificates of registration to all who would apply or on whose behalf application was made, with no regard to age, residence or other qualifications, and when no application was made certificates were sent by them to persons notoriously not entitled under the law to receive them. Instances are not wanting in which their lawlessness was rebuked by men of self-respect and regard for the law, returning their gratuitous missives and refusing to exercise a privilege to which they knew they were not legally entitled. Certificates, in blank, under the name of the Commissioner, were issued without number, to be filled up and used by any one into whose hands they might chance to fall. In violation of law, they delegated to others the functions appertaining by virtue of their office to themselves alone, and their subordinates were, if possible, more reckless than the principals. In nearly every instance the new appointees were Democrats, sometimes rebel conscript officers, and men whose names appear in the criminal practice of the Courts; not a few of them who never assumed the obligations of the official oath. In other cases no registration was made, and no record pretended to be kept of the persons to whom certificates of registration had been granted. In short, the Registration laws of the State were openly, universally and ostentatiously set aside by the appointees of Governor SENTER, and under circumstances which compel the belief that it was done with his knowledge and connivance, probably in obedience to his express instructions. As these things went on, and the canvass took shape, it became evident to the people that the Governor was in accord with the Democracy of the State—those who had involved it in the rebellion; and the consequence was that the Democrats rallied to a man in his support, having no candidate of their own, and the Republicans were almost as united in the support of his opponent.

The legislative canvass, however, took a different shape. A set of candidates had taken the field as "Senter Republicans," "Conservative Republicans," "Suffrage Republicans," *quasi*, qualified gentlemen, who naturally expected the same support as their leader—indeed, had a promise to that effect. But the Democrats, in every instance, it is believed, abandoned them for candidates distinctively their own. The Senter Republican candidates disappeared from the contest, carrying with them votes enough sometimes to defeat the real candidates of the party.

The election came on, held under direction of the same men who had superintended the registration and with even a more wanton disregard of the law. Their appointees and agents, the judges and clerks in charge of the ballot-boxes, were in numberless instances persons conspicuously disqualified under the law, who could not and did not take the oath in such case prescribed. Men known as Democrats, especially disfranchised rebels, were allowed to vote without question or even the production of registration certificates. The known supporters of Mr. STOKES and other Republican candidates were not only required to produce certificates, but they were rigidly scrutinized for technical defects, even when the holder was confessedly a qualified voter. Democrats voted many times unquestioned; indeed, challenge was denied. This was done in some instances by the use of several certificates with different names, in others without even this disguise. Minors voted, non-residents voted, rebels—pardoned and unpardoned—voted, soldiers and civilians.

It is not known or believed that any one was denied whose ballot would swell the apparent vote for Governor SENTER. These were not exceptional cases confined to particular localities; they constituted the rule of the election and prevailed in all the divisions of the State. In short, the law was disregarded and its provisions openly violated, except as they might be used to exclude Republican votes. It was an election without law and in contravention of law.

That there were fraudulent votes in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and many of them, is not denied, but admitted by the Governor's partisans. Honest voters, especially the colored, were kept from the polls by intimidation, deception, breach of faith and otherwise, in great numbers. Votes were openly bought by bold, undisguised bribery. Not a few entitled, seeing the utterly fictitious character of the election, abstained from taking part in it. But these matters are not urged as vitiating the election. The polls might possibly be purged. It is the illegality of the whole affair that is urged upon the public attention—the violation not only of the statute law, but of the Constitution itself.

The returns of the election, as made by the officials who held it, demonstrate its true character. For Governor the vote stands, for SENTER, 119,635, and for STOKES 55,196. The vote for GRANT was 56,757, only 1,561 greater than the vote for STOKES. The vote for SEYMOUR was 26,311, and for ETHERIDGE the year previous only 22,548. The whole vote polled in the exciting contest of 1867 was 97,032, and in the Presidential election of 1868 it was 83,068. From this the number of legal voters in the State can readily be inferred. Whether the law restricting the suffrage of the State to this number was right or not, wise or unwise, is not to the purpose. It was the law as clearly as any law in the State and as obligatory. Least of all was the Governor of the State, who had himself assisted to enact the law and had assumed an oath to support and execute it, at liberty to trample it under foot and set it at defiance. And it is clearly demonstrable that of the full number of legal votes in the State, the number Mr. STOKES is admitted to have received constitutes a clear majority.

The same methods that it is claimed elected Governor SENTER, in like manner elected the great majority of the Legislature—indeed, with few exceptions, the entire body. It has been asserted, both in the State and out of it, that the Legislature-elect, though not Republicans, are not Democrats. That is merely to palter with the sense of words. If deep, bitter and protracted hostility to the Republican Party constitutes a Democrat, then are these men Democrats; if sympathy with and support of the Administration of President JOHNSON as against Congress constitutes a Democrat, and in this State at least it certainly does, then are they Democrats; if to have supported MCCLELLAN against LINCOLN in 1864, and SEYMOUR and BLAIR against GRANT and COLFAX in 1868, constitutes Democracy, then are they Democrats. If the avowals and claims of the Democratic Press throughout the State are to be taken as evidence there is no room for cavil, and they but stultify themselves who imagine or feign a political element in the State neither Republican nor Democratic.

The election, then, held without law—for it will be borne in mind that no attempt was made to observe the old law, in force prior to the rebellion—and held in open, undisguised violation of the law, is, in legal contemplation, simply null, invalid, obligatory upon nobody, giving legal authority to nobody. It would not have been more completely so had it been carried by admitting to the ballot-box the women and school children of the State, or the citizens of the neighboring States. It is a revolution under the form of a popular election. Like all political revolutions, its character in the future will depend upon its success. If successful it will indurate into the permanent Government, if not, it will dissolve and disappear as did its great prototype, the Southern Confederacy. Shall it succeed, is a question which addresses itself to the people of the State and to the Federal Government. If they acquiesce, their acquiescence establishes it, and clothes the usurpation and revolution with the dignity of recognized authority. If they do not, then, like all previous attempts at subverting governments, it will fail and cover its authors with merited opprobrium and disaster.

To the people of the State and of the whole country we appeal, protesting earnestly against the perfidious overthrow of our State Government, which it has cost so much sacrifice of treasure and blood to build up, which is the only security to the weak, the friendless and the oppressed in the State, and which based upon the principle of the equality of all men before the law, has been gradually, but constantly, against all opposition, violence and obloquy, carrying out this benign principle to its legitimate and happy results. We protest in the name of the great body of the Union soldiers who saved the State by their valor, and not a few by their lives; we protest in the name of the men who have labored so long and done so much to reëstablish civil law and peaceful authority overthrown and destroyed by rebellion and war; we protest in the name of more than 135,000 children in the free schools, not a few the orphans of the war, whose fathers fell on the one side or the other of the conflict; we protest in the name of the colored race, fully one-fourth of the entire population of the State, whose civil and political rights have all been secured to them by the Government sought to be subverted; we protest in the name of free government and popular liberty everywhere, protected only by law, honestly, impartially and faithfully administered until it is repealed by regular and legitimate authority; and finally, we protest in behalf of a pure and honest suffrage, believing that when the ballot-box ceases to express the will of those authorized by the law to use it, republican government is practically at an end.

HORACE MAYNARD, Second District.
NEWTON HACKER, First District.
R. S. KINDRICK, Third District.
N. A. PATTERSON, Fourth District.
JOHN TRIMBLE, Fifth District.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Sixth District.
J. C. REAVIS, Seventh District.
D. A. NUNN, Eighth District.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 28, 1869.

Burglary in Elizabeth-street.

During the night of Wednesday last burglars entered the factory of ROBERT C. BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth-street. They opened a rear window opening on Prince-street, and gained access to the premises; but the safe resisted all their attacks, and after considerable labor they were forced to retreat empty-handed. The Police have made no effort to learn the whereabouts of these disappointed burglars.

The Shooting Affair in South-street—The Victims Out of Danger.

JOHN HARRISON, Jr., of No. 236 Madison-street, and DELIA ADAMS, of No. 108 Roosevelt-street, who were shot by Captain SAMUEL FOSS, of the ship *Pacific*, on the 21st ult., during a fracas in South-street, near Dover, have been pronounced out of danger, and Dr. A. B. MOTT, the physician in attendance upon them, states that they are gradually recovering. Captain FOSS, who was arrested immediately after the occurrence, has been in prison ever since, and yesterday an application was made to Coroner FLYNN, who held the *ante-mortem* inquisition in the case, for the release of the accused on bail. The application was granted, and Mr. LEMUEL BROWN, of No. 78 West Fourth-street, gave $5,000 bail for the appearance of the accused when called for. Captain Foss was thereupon liberated.

POLICE TRIALS.

The Calendar and Penalties—Charges Serious and Frivolous.

Commissioner MANIERRE sat yesterday to hear complaints against members of the Police force for breaches of discipline and improper conduct. Many of the cases were of a character involving many disputed points, and the session was consequently protracted and at intervals quite exciting. The majority of the complaints were for talking on post, not patrolling, and being off post. In all cases of this character where the charge was properly supported by evidence, the Commissioner imposed a fine of three days' pay on each of the accused.

The most important case of the session was the complaint of Mr. HENRY BERGH against Officer JOHN BURKE, of the Forty-second Precinct, for perjury. The complaint states that on the 20th of July last, BURKE was called to arrest a man who was using a horse having an ulcer under the collar, and that although this sore was shown to him by Mr. BERGH, when the case was before the Magistrate the officer swore positively that the skin of the horse was not broken. Mr. BERGH, in addressing the Commissioner, admitted that generally he had received the most cordial and effective assistance from the Police in the discharge of his arduous and thankless duties, but he claimed that BURKE had knowingly and wilfully committed perjury. Commissioner MANIERRE referred the case to the Board, and in doing so assured Mr. BERGH that the Board of Police was disposed to coöperate with him to the fullest extent.

The case of Officer KNOLLMAN, of the Tenth Precinct, in its primary aspect was another Police outrage. The complainant, ERNEST KELEBIE, swore that without any provocation KNOLLMAN had brutally clubbed him on the head and shoulder. The testimony for the defence, however, showed that the complainant, being intoxicated, was engaged in beating his wife, and that Officer KNOLLMAN was called in to arrest him. Upon the appearance of the officer the wife-beater ran into a room and shut the door, and the officer after pushing open the door and seizing KELEBIE had such great difficulty in managing him that he was forced to strike him on the arm to make him let go his hold of the door. The prisoner, being taken to the Police-court, was committed, and the officer thus far justified. The charge against Officer KNOLLMAN was referred to the board.

ELLEN BARRETT, residing in Twenty-first-street between First and Second avenues, swore very positively that she, not being drunk, had been arrested by Roundsman MEE and Officer WALSH of the Twenty-first Precinct, and had been so clubbed by them that she had been seriously bruised. But her story was effectually demolished by an avalanche of testimony that she was drunk and very disorderly in the street and in the Station-house, and that no one had struck her either with a club or anything else. The case was, however, referred to the Board.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was held by Coroner KEENAN yesterday at No. 19 Washington-street, in the case of MICHAEL IRWIN, aged 10 years, who died from injuries received on Wednesday last in falling from the third-story window of the above-named premises to the roof of a shed below and thence to the pavement. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Yesterday morning, the remains of an unknown man were found floating in the North River at Pier No. 45, and were removed to the Morgue where Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

JAMES BURKE, a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries received several days ago by the bursting of a tank at the Novelty Iron Works where he was at work at the time. Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest.

Street Outrage.

About one o'clock yesterday morning, EDWARD CARROLL, better known as the "Hoboken Clipper," was driving down Second-avenue in a carriage, and when near Thirty-second-street, was attacked by a party of men who only succeeded in striking him once with a knife and inflicting a slight wound on the lip when they were frightened off by the appearance of Officer HORSTMAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who conveyed the injured man to the East Thirty-fifth-street Station-house where his wound was dressed. None of the assailants were arrested.

The Case of Captain Foss.

Captain Foss, of the ship *Pacific*, charged with shooting a man and a little girl on one of the docks, about two weeks since, was yesterday, on application of his counsel, JAMES F. MORGAN, admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 by Coroner FLYNN.

Previous to his admission to bail counsel for the prisoner presented to the Coroner a certificate from Doctor ALEXANDER B. MOTT, that the wounded parties were out of danger.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 3.

By Judge Monell.

William K. Close *vs.* The National City Bank of New-York; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

By Judge Jones.

Pioneer Iron Works *vs.* William M. Kasson et al.; motion granted.

Agnes Wright *vs.* James Jack; proceedings dismissed.

Peter Rentoul et al. *vs.* Sun Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted.

Frederick R. Schetter et al. (two cases) *vs.* Lawrence S. Smith; motions granted.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew *vs.* Mathias Reichert; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Alexander Irvine (two suits) *vs.* Charles B. Wood et al.; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 3.

By Judge Barnard.

Paine *vs.* Levy; reference ordered to take proof of the moving and opposing papers and report with opinion.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—SEPT. 3.

Before Judge Barnard.

PRISONERS SURRENDERED TO THE MASSACHUSETTS AUTHORITIES.

At the opening of the Court this morning District-Attorney Garvin arose, and addressing the Court, said there were two prisoners, named Christian Stark and Henry H. Hurd, *alias* Chas. W. Flood, now in Court, and he desired to have their cases disposed of. These two men, he further said, were indicted for larceny in this County, but the Governor of Massachusetts had made a regular requisition for them for the crime of burglary. On that requisition Governor Hoffman had issued his mandate for their surrender to the Massachusetts officers, who are here in Court. In justice to all parties, he should inform the Court that a writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued, returnable on the 7th instant, but under the circumstances he thought the Court might vacate the writ and surrender the prisoners.

Counsel on behalf of the prisoners urged that time be given to traverse the return, or at least allow sufficient time to permit the regular counsel of the prisoners to be present.

Judge BARNARD said that no traverse to the mandate of Governor Hoffman could be put in, except that it was a forgery, and as that was not pretended, and it was evident there could be but one result, he would vacate the writ and surrender the prisoners to the authorities of Massachusetts.

The prisoners were therefore delivered to the officers, by whom they were removed out of Court.

THE GRAND JURY.

At the close of the proceedings in the case of the Massachusetts criminals, the Grand Jury entered and presented some sixty indictments, nearly all of which were for the lesser crimes, the accused parties being in prison from a month to six weeks.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 3, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	123	700	Harlem R........	159⅝
10,000	do..........s3	123	100	Hudson River....	186⅜
29,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.	121⅛	100	do..............	186⅜
91,000	do.........s3	121⅛	700	Reading..........	96¼
55,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65 n	121⅛	2000	do..........	96⅜
10,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'67..	121⅛	25	Mich. Cen........	130
59,000	U.S. 5-20 R. '68..	121⅛	300	Lake S. & M. S....	104⅜
1,000	U.S.5-20C,'67...c	121⅛	800	do..........	104⅜
10,000	do.	121⅛	400	do.........s60	104¼
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112	1500	do..........	105
6,500	do..........	112¼	500	do..........	104⅞
4,000	Tenn.St.6s,x.c..	61	100	do..........b3	104⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	52	50	Panama R.........	240
5,000	Ga. St. 7s......c	91	100	Ill. Cen..........	138
2,000	N. C. S. 6s, new,	48½	40	Cleve. & Pitts....	107
10,000	do..........	48	800	do..........	108
7,000	do...spec.tax	54	100	Mil. & St. P......	79⅛
5,000	do..........	54½	300	do..........	79
2,000	do..........	54½	500	Chi. & N. W......	82⅛
35,000	do..........	55	1000	do..........	82⅜
50,000	do..........	56	400	do..........	82¼
3,000	Missouri 6s.....	87½	200	do.........b10	82⅜
5,000	So. Car. 6s, old	70	800	do.........s60	83
3,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds..	94	200	do.........s60	82¼
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. B..	67	10	do..........	83
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	91	40	do..........	82⅞
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf..c	90⅛
1,000	A. & T.H. Inc..	76	1000	do..........	90⅝
5,000	T. & W. C.C.B.	86½	100	do.........b30	91
5,000	do..........	87	100	do..........	90¾
500	Chi. & N.W. 1st.	91	40	do..........	92
4,000	Mich. S. 2d M..	92	225	Chi. & R. I........	114¼
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		600	do..........	114⅛
	bet. call......	84½	20	do..........	114⅜
1,000	N. J. Cen. n. b..	98	100	do.........b60	115
5,000	Lake S. Div. B..	91	1500	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	88
5	Bank Commerce..	127	100	do.........s60	87⅞
10	Amer. Ex. Bank.	117	100	T., W. & W.....s30	82⅛
10	Gent. Nat. Bank.	112	200	do..........	82⅜
15	Ninth Nat. Bank	113½	50	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	83
20	Del. & Hud. Can.	125½	25	P. Ft. W. & Chi.	
50	Central Coal......	60		guarant'd....	88⅛
100	West. U. Tel......	37¼	10	do..........	88
15	do..........	37⅞	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf..	58⅛
500	Pacific M.S.S.Co.	80¼	100	Ohio & Miss. R..	31⅞
100	do........b10	80¼	200	do..........	32
100	Wells-Far.Ex....	19⅛	121	Chic. & Alton....	152
500	do..........	19	200	N. J. Cen........	106⅛
100	A. M. U. Ex.....	36⅛	150	do..........	106¼
200	New-York Cen...	206⅛	30	Morris & Ess. R.	88⅛
400	do..........	206¼	50	Dub. & S. C......	111
600	do.........c	206¼	100	H. & St. J. R. b. c.	126

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C..	118	34,000	U.S.5-20 C.'65...	122⅛
10,000	U.S.5s,'74, R...	118½	20,000	do.........b3	122⅛
10,000	do..........	118	150,000	do..........	122⅜
8,500	U.S. 5-20 R.,'62..	122	25,000	do..........	122⅜
15,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'64..	122¼	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'67..	121⅛
15,000	do.........s3	122¼	103,000	do..........	121⅛
10,000	do..........	122⅜	10,000	do.........b3	121¼
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'62..	123	110,000	do.........s3	121⅛
70,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n	120⅞	2,000	do..........	121
2,000	do..........	120¾	3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	120¾
500	do......small	120¼	13,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..	111⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Tenn.S.6s,exc.	60⅛	100	Hud'n R. bet.call.	185⅞
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n...	52	10	Reading..........	96
2,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	87½	200	do.........b5	96⅛
1,000	do..........	87⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts.....	108
6,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	66¾	100	do..........	107⅞
7,000	N.C.St.6s,new,		1000	do..........	107¾
	spec. tax.....	55¼	100	do.........b30	108
1,000	C., C. & Ind.		700	do..........	108
	Cen. 1st M....	83	100	Chi. & N. W......	82¾
3,000	C.&N.W.C.C.B	94½	100	L. Shore & M.S...	104⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. & P.		100	do..........	104⅜
	R. R. 7s......	94½	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf..c	90¾
2,000	do..........	94¼	35	do..........	91
2,000	A.&T.H.2dM P	81	100	do....bet call	91¼
100	West. U. T......	37⅜	50	Chi. & R.I........	114⅛
500	do..........	37¼	100	Mil.& St. P. R....	78⅛
10	Adams Ex..........	56¾	200	Mil.&St.P.Pf....	87⅝
50	Pacific Mail......	80	25	N. J. C. R.........	105
100	do..........	80⅛	100	do..........	105¼
100	do..........	80¼	100	Mor. & Es......	88
200	do..........	80⅜	100	do..........	87⅞
100	do..........	80⅛	100	Chic. & Alt. Pf...	154⅛
55	Am. M. U. Ex....	36	50	Ohio & Miss. R..	32
100	Wells-Fargo..b.c.	18	100	Tol., W. & W. b.c	82¼
30	do..........	19	100	do.........s30	82⅛
300	N.Y.Cen.,R.......	205⅛			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Mariposa Pf...b3	11⅛	400	Ohio & Miss......	32⅛
100	do..........	11⅛	100	do.........b3	32⅛
200	Pacific Mail.....	80⅛	200	do..........	31⅞
100	do..........	80⅛	100	do.........s3	31⅞
200	do..........	80¼	100	do..........	31⅞
100	do..........	80⅛	200	Chi. & N. W...b3	82⅛
400	Reading.......b10	96¼	100	Rock Island......	114⅛

FRIDAY, Sept. 3—P. M.

The *Bull* speculation in Gold, noticed in yesterday's report, under bold and wealthy auspices, moved up the sales to-day to 135¾@136@136¼ ₩ cent. Through the forenoon the quotation stood comparatively quiet at 135¼@135¾ ₩ cent., but about 3 o'clock the parties engaged in the movement made a further strong demonstration, and purchased freely at 135¾@136@136¼@136½ ₩ cent. The exceptional and purely forcing nature of the speculation was illustrated by the turn in the Foreign Exchanges and the sales and purchases of the United States 5-20s, all being wholly inconsistent with any reasonable advance in Gold. Bills on London, prime signatures, fell to 108⅜@108½, 60 days, and 108¾@109 for short sight, and although some of the London and Continental houses were considerable buyers of United States 5-20s at the going rates, which to all seeming ruled 1@1¼ ₩ cent. below the Cable advices, and were ready to buy much larger sums if they could feel sure of placing their Exchange on any reasonable terms. The trade demand for Exchange from the Importers is almost entirely arrested by this sudden rise in Gold, because most of the trade feel that whatever speculation may accomplish for a short time in putting up Gold, the price is sure to come down later in the season on the Export movement of Cotton and other Domestic Produce. On the other hand, the trade supply of Bills from the Exporters encounters serious trouble in negotiating with the regular Bankers who ordinarily conduct this department of Exchange. The rates are unsettled; the ability of the Bankers to buy is limited while they are unable to sell, and there is too little confidence in the speculation in Gold to induce operations ahead. The movement is, therefore, an annoyance, for the moment, to all branches of business dependent upon the price and easy supply of Gold. It is said to contemplate the locking up of Gold from the free use of the Street, and the consequence is that the Importing Merchants confine their arrangements, in the way of buying or borrowing Gold, to the demands which may be made upon them to pay Customs Duties. Many of the leading houses are able to supply this want by drawing upon their principals (the owners or consignors of the Foreign Goods) abroad, sooner than to be forced to pay an extravagant price for Gold to be added to the cost of the Goods when clear of the Custom-house.

All these facts and influences, however, go for little or nothing as against a made-up purpose to force Gold to 138 or 140 ₩ cent., or it may be higher by continued bold purchases and by manipulations, immediate or contemplated, to make the so-called Cash Gold, that is Gold for daily delivery in the settlement of contracts, scarce on the Street, and at a consideration for its use from day to day. The points or figures arrived at may be reached, and to the extent of the speculative *short* interest in the Gold Room, a harvest may be reaped by the *Bull* party from lending their Gold. And the whole question of the continuance of the rise turns upon the extent of this *short* interest, which we incline to think is greatly overrated.

The Money market showed some activity of demand this forenoon from certain applications to borrow upon the pledge of Gold at 7 ₩ cent. On the public funds the rate was 7 ₩ cent. On Railway collateral 7 ₩ cent. up to 2 o'clock, and later in the day 6@7 ₩ cent. The Treasury Office received yesterday a further sum of $3,000,000 Greenbacks from the Department at Washington, making $6,000,000 since Monday. The office received to-day $540,000 Gold for Customs, and about $1,150,000 Gold Certificates from other Treasury Offices and Collectors of Customs in the interior. The deposits of Gold on California account have ceased. The whole amount deposited from the beginning of the transfers on the 10th August is only $2,000,000, although five millions were authorized if wanted by the Banking concerns connected with San Francisco.

The Public Funds fell off ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. from the last figures of Thursday, which induced a large business, the purchases being in part for London and Frankfort. The 5-20s of 1867 closed 121@121⅛ ₩ cent.

In the Southern State Bonds there was some selling and buying of the so-called North Carolina "Special Tax" new Bonds registered at the Stock Board, at a sudden rise in the quotation of 3@4 ₩ cent. The na-

ture of the special security, as intimated the other day, seems involved in some uncertainty, as well as the extent of the *bona-fide* transactions made in the Bonds on the Stock Exchange. It may be that prices are made in some instances for the purpose of establishing a credit and then borrowing Money on the hypothecation of the Bonds with Money lenders, but this sort of financing would probably meet with better success by calling the security plain North Carolina new Bonds, non-dividend paying for the present, while the State is too poor to provide the interest promptly. The Tennessee new Bonds and other Southern Bonds were steady.

The heavy decline in some of the Western Railways, yesterday and the day before, induced a larger movement to-day, and the Northwest Stocks appeared to have touched bottom at the early Board, although the subsequent rally was not of a very decided character. The St. Paul Stocks were in fair request, and the Lake Shore Stock rallied in the Afternoon to 105⅛@105¼ ⅌ cent. New-York Central and Hudson River were fairly supported, and there was a free demand for Reading, upon the reported Coal tonnage of 128,000 tons for the present week.

Late in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold was advanced to 136⅛@136¼ after the regular closing of the Gold Room. Foreign Exchange was at a stand still. Money closed easy. The Public Funds steady. The Railway speculation tame. New-York Central 1 ⅌ cent. lower:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	112½	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	122¾	122¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	121½	121
American Gold Coin	135¼	136⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	52	52
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55½
Missouri Bonds	87½	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new	49	48
New-York Central	206⅜	204⅞
Reading Railway	96¼	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	114¾	114¾
Northwest Common	82¾	83
Northwest Preferred	90⅝	91⅞
Pacific Mail Company	80⅛	80¼
St. Paul Preferred	87¾	87⅞
St. Paul Common	79¾	78¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32
Hudson River	187	184½
Harlem	160	159½
Lake Shore	104½	104⅞
Wabash	82¼	82⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg'd., '81	123	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	123⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	121
5-20 reg'd., 1862	122⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅛	10-40 registered	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	122⅛	10-40 coupon	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	122⅛	6s, currency	111

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds., 1870	99	Louisiana 6s, levee b.	65½
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	99	California 7s	127
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	99	California 7s, large b.	127
Ill. War Loan	99	Connecticut 6s	99¼
Ind. 5 ⅌ c. War Loan.	98⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	46	Alabama 8s	99
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	52	N. Y. reg. B'y Loan	108⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	55½	N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108⅛
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	100
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	48	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	103
N. Carolina 6s, s. tax.	55⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	103
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	103
Missouri 6s	87⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	103
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	103
Louisiana 6s	69⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	103

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Irving	112
Merchants'	125	Metropolitan	137
Mechanics'	140	Market	124
Union		Nassau	106
America	143	Shoe and Leather	146
Phenix	109	Corn Exchange	132
Butchers and Drovers'	135	Imp. and Traders'	141
National	114	Park	170
Seventh Ward	112	Manuf. and Merchants'	100
State of New-York	112	Central National	112
Commerce	127	Fourth National	105
Ocean	100	Ninth National	113
American Exchange	117	Oriental	150
Chatham	170	Gold Exchange	140
Bank of the Republic	118	Bkrs. and Brok. Assn.	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90½	Gt. W. 2d M., '93	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gal. & Chi. Ext	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	87	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	86	Chi. R. I & Pac.	96
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	82	Mor. & Essex 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	76	Mor. & Essex 2d M.	90
B., N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	88	Clev. & Tol. Skg. F.	98
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70.	99	N. Jer. Cen. 1st M.	98
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	102	N. Jer. Cen. new bs.	95
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., '69-72	129	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
M. C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	129	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
M. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7 ⅌ c.	98	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	82¾
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	78
Ill. C. 7 ⅌ c., '70	119½	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	90
A. & T. H. 1st M.	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
A. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Peninsula R. Bonds.	89
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st M., Sa.	100½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7-10	91
Con. 7 ⅌ c., Con.	94¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91¾
H. & St. Jos. L. G.	108	M. & St. P. I & M. d.	86
D., L. & W. 1st M.	96	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	Col., C. & Ind. 1st M.	83
T., W. & W. c. c. S. F.	87	Cen. Pacific Bonds.	94
Gt. W. 1st M., '88	84½		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$90,671,304
Gold receipts	1,697,634
Gold payments	1,156,051
Gold balance	78,855,601
Currency receipts	1,532,746
Currency payments	421,341
Currency balance	9,371,020
General balance	92,461,559
Included in gold receipts—Customs	541,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, SEPT. 3.

By Telegraph to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

City 6s, old	97 bid.
City 6s, new	101⅛@101¼
Camden and Amboy	122@122⅛
Pennsylvania Central	57⅛@57¼
Reading	96⅛@96½
Lehigh Valley	56@56¼
Catawissa, pfd	38¼@39
Philadelphia and Erie	30⅛@31
Northern Central	49@49½
Lehigh Navigation	37@37⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	97@97¼

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,116,405; amount marketed, $2,595,487.

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have supplied the following statistics of the Cotton movement in the new crop year:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	866	966	....	....
Mobile	236	1,221	....	....
Galveston	135	280	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	1,281	867	....	....
Charleston	437	55	....	....
New-York	138	3,150	1,353	....
Boston	339	4,000	....	....
Total this week	3,432	10,539	1,353	....
Total since 1st of September	3,432	10,539	1,353	....
Same time last year	4,150	35,135	2,489	71

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	418,000	511,830
Afloat from India	402,000	518,000
Afloat from America	11,000	2,500
Stock in London	28,150	58,108
Afloat for London	80,000	152,000
Stock in Havre	41,760	40,872
Afloat for Havre	113,518	109,847
Stock in Bremen	6,791	13,738
Afloat for Bremen	1,500	7,418
Stock in United States ports	10,539	35,135
Stock in the interior towns	613	1,985
Total	1,113,871	1,446,433
Deficiency in visible supply	332,562	

The London *Times* makes the following notice of the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company and their arrangements for the delivery of English freights at Southampton:

Attention has been called to the facilities afforded by the port of Southampton for the conveyance of American produce for the London market. Hitherto the greater portion has been conveyed by the lines of steamships trading between New-York and Liverpool, and, although the vicinity of Southampton to London and the great facilities afforded at that port for the prompt dispatch of cargoes offer peculiar advantages, the steamers of the North German Lloyd's Company, which convey the mails to and from New-York with regularity, have not hitherto attempted the conveyance of goods from America to England, but have been content with the large Bremen trade. That company have, however, now resolved to convey by their fast and large steamships American produce for the London and other English markets, via Southampton. The *America* sailed from New-York on the 31st of July, and arrived off Hurst Castle at about 9 A. M. on the 11th inst., and by noon the ship was in the docks and had commenced unloading from 400 to 500 tons of cheese, beef, pork, lard, and other produce. This large cargo was at once placed on the railway wagons alongside the ship and promptly dispatched, and the delivery at the merchants' warehouses in London was completed by 8 o'clock the following morning, being just twelve days after leaving New-York. Thus has successfully commenced a new route for the transport of American provisions to England, with every promise of continued success. The *City of Limerick*, one of a line of steamers in which Mr. INMAN is interested, is expected to arrive at Southampton on Wednesday or Thursday next with a cargo of 13,600 boxes of cheese for London.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, held at Louisville Aug. 31, 1869, it was ordered that the Secretary publish the following statement showing the earnings and expenses of the road for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, and the corresponding year ending 30th June, 1868. Also the comparative earnings and expenses from 1st January to 31st August, 1868, and the earnings and expenses from 1st January to 31st August, 1869. The months of July and August are estimated, the accounts not all being in:

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
Year 1867-68	$2,228,609 44	$1,309,514 83	$919,094 61
Year 1868-69	2,381,138 55	1,354,294 00	1,026,844 55
1868-69 increase	$152,529 11	$44,780 17	$107,749 94
Net earn'gs '68-69	.....	$1,036,844 55	
Interest account	$280,520 46		
Dis. on Con. Mtg. Bonds	25,011 01		
January, '69 Div.	233,106 78		
July, '69, Div.	347,268 00	886,206 25	
Net surplus			$140,638 30

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
Jan. to Aug. '68	$1,287,439 83	$784,050 85	$503,389 08
Jan. to Aug. '69	1,633,259 57	870,037 82	763,221 75
1869 increase	$335,819 64	$85,986 97	$259,832 67
Expenses for July, 1869, estimated			$110,000
Expenses for August, 1869, estimated			125,000

The *Alta California*, of Aug. 26, says:

The demand for money for duties has been:

Aug. 19	$29,482 62	Aug. 23	$71,792 22
Aug. 20	28,093 48	Aug. 24	63,386 49
Aug. 21	37,814 81	Aug. 25	30,931 58
Total			$261,501 20
Previously			5,075,926 54
Total Jan. 1 to Aug. 26			$5,337,427 74
Same period 1868			5,526,773 86
Decrease			$189,346 12

The shipment of specie has been comparatively as follows:

To—	1868.	1869.
New-York per railroad	....	$25,000 00
New-York per steamer	$297,947 09	....
England	226,800 84	....
France	....	260,290 47
Panama	15,000 00	10,000 00
La Union	....	10,000 00
Total	$539,747 93	$313,390 47
Victoria	20,000 00	....
Previously by steamer	26,126,090 27	22,646,084 62
Previously by railroad	....	2,483,176 69
Total	$26,685,838 20	$25,442,551 78
Add duties	5,564,518 11	5,337,427 74
Total since January 1	$32,250,356 31	$30,779,979 52

The exports of treasure have been very small on mercantile account during the week. The export of gold bars East since Aug. 1 have been $487,398, against $780,017 same period last year, and the exports of silver bars $476,000 against $395,748. A considerable portion of the shipment this year was the remittance of a private fortune, and not a commercial operation. The exports of produce have been active, as follows, comparatively:

	1868.	1869.
Merchandise	$1,177,653 00	$1,116,759 00
Previously	12,093,829 00	11,188,590 00
Total merchandise	$13,271,482 00	$12,305,349 00
Specie mercantile account	26,685,838 20	25,442,551 78
Duties	5,564,518 11	5,337,427 74
Total exports	$45,521,838 31	$42,095,368 52

The following is a summary of the export values from Aug. 19 to Aug. 25, inclusive:

To.	Vessel.	Value.
Manilla	Olivia Davis	$14,250
Liverpool	Singapore	47,927
Liverpool	Victoria Nyanza	60,238
Liverpool	British Navy	71,080
Liverpool	Centaur	68,275
Liverpool	Esmeralda	40,078
Liverpool	Frank N. Thayer	67,750
Queenstown	Jumna	36,975
Nelson, N. Z.	Sarah & Maria	22,074
Callao	Blanche	4,155
Total		$432,802

The exports of grain were temporarily restrained by the scarcity of coin to pay for it, and the difficulty of negotiating exchange, which was offered as low as 50d. or 2¾ ⅌ cent. discount from the actual par. The removal of this difficulty by the transfers from the Treasury was followed by advices of a weaker market in Liverpool, where the weather was again deemed propitious, involving a decline of market prices. The latest mail accounts from Europe place the yield of Wheat in England, the north of France and some portions of Germany at about one-fifth below last year, but in England there is an increase of other grains, especially Oats. The telegraph today advises of recovered harvest prospects in England. Accounts from other parts of Europe state that the crops are abundant, particularly in Russia, Spain and Italy. There is no doubt that England and France will have to draw to a considerable extent upon other countries for extra supplies of Breadstuffs. The prospects are that the Black Sea and Mediterranean ports will be powerful competitors with America in supplying England and France with any Breadstuffs they may need from abroad, and this fact should be weighed well by all in the produce trade. The sad experience of speculators for two years past should be a warning to all ambitious men desiring to take a venture in this direction.

In the Atlantic States the crops are very large and very abundant. The Southern States have raised the largest crop of Winter Wheat and Corn grown since the close of the war. The quality of the Wheat is very fine, and some of the samples that have thus far reached the New-York market are the finest ever exhibited on that Produce Exchange. The South has not only raised Wheat and Corn enough for her own consumption, but will have considerable wheat to send North, or to export direct to Europe, from the Southern seaports. In the West the Winter Wheat crop has been large and quality fine. The Spring Wheat has been damaged in some sections of the West by rain and cold weather early in the season, but, on the whole, the crop will be large, in fact one of the largest ever raised.

Since the mail dates there has been a decline in Liverpool, but the first shower may send the prices up again, to be again knocked down by the first gleam of sunshine. The receipts have, notwithstanding the check in buying consequent upon the want of coin, been very large, as follows:

	1868. Flour, qr. sks.	Wheat, sacks.	Price of Wheat.	1869. Flour, qr. sks.	Wheat, sacks.	Price of Wheat.
July 7	2,249	17,000	$1 80@1 95	3,200	55,037	$1 50@1 67
July 14	6,767	52,580	1 80@1 90	7,279	66,551	1 50@1 70
July 21	2,602	96,498	1 80@1 85	4,956	101,190	1 60@1 70
July 28	12,406	133,606	1 85@1 90	7,479	176,760	1 60@1 72
Aug. 4	20,086	140,132	1 55@1 75	9,459	185,008	1 65@1 75
Aug. 11	28,986	146,246	1 70@1 75	20,008	280,723	1 72@1 80
Aug. 18	23,952	197,718	1 80@1 87	28,268	292,619	1 70@1 80
Aug. 25	33,810	215,861	1 85@1 95	30,246	343,177	1 65@1 72
Total	141,842	1,005,848		110,895	1,491,065	

The highest receipts for one week ever landed here was 344,701, Sept. 2, last year, a little in excess of this year, and the aggregate since July 1, was larger in 1867. The receipts and prices for the past week, comparatively, have been as follows:

	Flour, qr. sks.	Wheat. sks.	Prices.
1865	12,721	50,525	$1 70@$1 75
1866	21,108	107,992	1 50@ 1 55
1867	22,445	250,769	1 80@ 1 87
1868	33,810	215,861	1 85@ 1 95
1869	30,246	343,177	1 65@ 1 72½

The exports for Liverpool, per ship *Frank N. Thayer*, embrace 37,636 sacks Wheat; value, $67,750.

We give below the tonnage engagements since Wednesday, 18th inst.; at the close the rates are £3@£3 2s. 6d. to Liverpool, and £3 5s.@£3 7s. 6d. to Cork for orders: The ship *Don Quixote*, 1,175 tons, has been secured for Wheat to Cork, on terms reserved. The ship *Baltic*, 2,552 tons, is chartered for Wheat to Liverpool, on private terms. The British ship *Dunfillan*, 852 tons, was secured in Australia for Wheat from this port to Cork, on private terms. The British bark *Strathspey*, 525 tons, has been taken for Wheat to Cork for orders, at or about £3 5s. The British bark *Collherstone*, 363 tons, has been secured for Wheat to Cork, at £3 5s. The bark *Moneta*, 700 tons, has been chartered to Cork for orders for three ports in the United Kingdom, at £3 5s., with 30 lay days. The ship *Ocean Express*, 1,495 tons, has been taken, to arrive, for Wheat to Liverpool at £3. The North German bark *St. Thomas* takes Wheat to Cork at £3 5s. The North German bark *Androklos*, 401 tons, is chartered for Nitrate from Iquiqui to Europe, on private terms. Gautemalan bark *Echeverria*, 290 tons, returns to Central America. The ship *James Guthrie*, 831 tons, has been taken for Wheat to Liverpool at £3.

The Charleston *Courier*, in its review of the year's business, says:

"The Cotton year just closed has been a satisfactory one to the planter—prices have ruled well up, and Middlings which opened in September, 1868, at 28 cents ⅌ lb., fell rapidly to 21 cents during that month, and did not descend so low again during the year, speedily rose to 23 and 24 cents, and remained about these figures for some time, and in January last improved to 25 cents, and soon after to 27 and 28 cents, and 28 and 29 cents, which rates continued to June, when they advanced to 30 and 32 cents, and remained at these figures until the close of the commercial year. Wherever fair seasons have been had and good management existed, the planter has been getting in a sound financial position, and the effects produced by this cause and some improvement in labor, promises, with favorable seasons, to show a more important increase in the crop now coming to maturity than any grown since the war; and while the crop of 1865-'66 was 2,151,043 bales, 1866-'67 1,951,988, 1867-'68 2,450,000 bales, the present growth with favorable weather will almost certainly reach 2,800,000 bales, and may, under unusually good conditions go up to 3,000,000 bales. Even with this last result good prices we think may be looked for, as the world is bare of a supply, and Middling will probably not descend below 25 cents, at which rate the American crop will be worth near $300,000,000—a sum truly enormous for one product, and which must soon lead to great prosperity in this section. Up to this period the general prospect for a good Cotton crop is excellent, and while rust and shedding begins to attract attention, and has done some damage in parts of South Carolina and Georgia, the disease has not covered up to this time surface sufficient to lessen materially the growing crop. Great changes may, however, yet occur, which can reduce the yield to 2,500,000 bales or less.

The other important crops of the South have met with varied success, the Wheat harvest of the past Winter having been good, while, owing to the drought, the Corn crop is very deficient in places, the larger area having probably secured sufficient to carry the planter through the coming season, but considerable districts will have to depend upon other sections of the country for a supply of this grain. The manufacturing and mineral resources of this region are attracting large attention, and the number of mills engaged in the production of Cotton goods is a prominent interest, and this branch of industry promises a steady and large increase, the public mind becoming convinced that no section of the world offers such facilities for the profitable manufacture of Cotton fabrics. The spirit of the people was never so active and resolute, and a rapid extension of all profitable pursuits may be looked for.

In the upper section of this State the crops were damaged by the late spring, and Cotton was in many cases plowed up and Corn substituted; but in the middle and lower sections a better stand was secured, and more favorable weather afterward occurring, the general appearance of the Cotton crop has been remarkably good. Until lately there have been serious complaints in some counties of damage from rust and shedding, but with good weather from this time out we look for a decided increase in the growth of the State, and it is probable that 200,000 to 225,000 bales may be reached, against about 180,000 the year before.

The Sea Island crop, as a whole—and our remarks apply with equal force to Georgia and Florida—perhaps never promised better in proportion to the area planted, but the immediate drawback is the destructive caterpillar, which has made its appearance in numerous quarters, threatening, however, serious damage only in a few localities up to this time. Should they not increase, and the weather prove favorable, a large access on last year's crop may be looked for. This valuable staple has suffered extensively by two years of caterpillar visitation and other causes, by which the product was reduced from 30,000 bags and over to about 1,700 bags. We annex an approximative statement of the crop of the past year:

SEA ISLAND COTTON STATEMENT.

		Bags.
Receipts at Charleston		7,350
Less receipts from Florida, direct and *via* Savannah		2,524
Crop of South Carolina		4,826
Receipts at Savannah	10,280	
Less receipts from Florida	3,724	
Less from Florida, *in transitu* for Charleston and counted at the latter	1,100—4,824	
Crop of Georgia		5,456
Receipts of Florida at Charleston	2,524	
Receipts of Florida at Savannah	3,724	
Exported from Fernandina and Jacksonville to New-York	500	
Crop of Florida		6,748
Total crop		17,030

The Rice crop, of which our State has always produced the best qualities, has been regularly increasing in amount, and with larger moneyed facilities and some improvements in labor, the old crops may be expected to be equaled at no distant day. The following statement shows that the crop of the season has amounted to about 55,000 tierces for the Carolinas and Georgia, against about 35,000 the year before, and a fair prospect of continued increase in the crop now harvesting. This cereal has also received a good deal of attention in Louisiana. We regret that we have no data by which to estimate the growth of the year just closed, but our information from this quarter leads us to anticipate a much larger supply for the year upon which we have just entered:

RICE STATEMENT.

Exports from Charleston:		
To foreign ports	63	
Coastwise	28,361	
City local and interior consumption	7,806	
Total	36,230	
Exported North from Georgetown, S. C., estimated	1,000	
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869	215—37,445	
Exports from Savannah:		
Coastwise	12,752	
City consumption	3,390	
Stock on hand	631—16,773	
Shipments from other ports of Georgia estimated	1,200—17,973	
Total crop		55,418

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Sept. 1, says:

"The heated term, it is to be hoped, is ended, and the thousands, nay millions, in this great valley who have been subjected to the scorching rays of the sun and the very oppressive state of the atmosphere, rejoice. Up to Saturday the temperature was at 92° to 96° about midday, but on Sunday morning rain came, and it fell in torrents for three or four hours, and this was followed by another rain on Sunday night, and Monday the temperature had fallen to 78°, and the atmosphere was clear and bracing.

The rain has doubtless been of immense advantage to the growing crops, but it is too late to make a full crop of Corn now, though it will make the ears fill better than they would had the weather remained dry. Grass will be greatly benefited, and so will the Tobacco.

Business has been moderately active during the week, though the demand for Flour and Grain and Provisions has been quite light, there being no inducement in any to speculators, excepting Corn, which has advanced materially, owing to a light supply and a pressing demand from distillers, who were stimulated by the high price of whisky. The demand for provisions has been light, and the market dull, and all articles can be purchased upon easier terms than they were a week ago. Mess Pork has declined fully $1 per barrel in New-York within the week. The market generally continues free from speculative demand for any article.

The low stage of water in the river, by keeping back supplies, has greatly reduced the stock of Salt and Pig Iron, and large orders for the former could not be filled at our quotations, though no advance has been established. Coal is firm, but the supply being good the demand is not active. The demand for Leaf Tobacco has been good, and prices still tend upward, consequent upon the condition of the growing crop."

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TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

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Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 3, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	20	Hides, bdls. & bales	1,869
Beeswax, pkgs.	9	Leather, sides	6,833
Cotton, bales	128	Resin, bbls.	151
Copper, bbls.	5	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	2,926
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	226	Pork, pkgs.	120
Eggs, bbls.	582	Lard, pkgs.	71
Flour, bbls.	12,793	Stearine, tcs.	103
Wheat, bushels	43,944	Butter, pkgs.	2,157
Corn, bushels	18,070	Cheese, boxes	12,928
Malt, bushels	540	Starch, boxes	1,430
Oats, bushels	10,469	Tallow, pkgs.	312
Grass-seed, bushels	894	Tobacco, hhds.	254
Flaxseed, bushels	772	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	577
Hops, bales	71	Whisky, bbls.	200
Hides, No.	250	Wool, bales	515

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Orion*, for Liverpool—2,814 bushels Wheat, 900 empty Bags.

By the bark *Faithlev*, for Cork—13,806 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Antelope*, for Leghorn—1,914 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Halfden*, for Havre—2,702 bbls. Naphtha, 200 boxes Benzole.

By the steamer *City of Dublin*, for Antwerp—117 cases Tobacco, 28 hhds. Tobacco, 627,672 lbs. Cheese, 96 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 36 bbls. Ashes, 12,815 lbs. Bacon, 100 boxes Bacon, 19,750 bushels Wheat, 80 bbls. Pork, 4 hhds. Bark, 1,725 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Mendota*, for Cadiz—413 hhds. Tobacco, 39,600 Staves.

ASHES—Pots continue salable and steady at $7 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls have not varied.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at 42c.@44c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been rather more inquiry for seasonable work at firm prices, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C., $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in moderate demand, including Common Hard at $4 50@$9 50; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet but quoted steady. Adamantine, 20c.@23c.; Plain Sperm at 64c.; Patent Sperm at 58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues salable and steady, including Rosendale at $2 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Foreign has been scarce and quiet, including Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $16; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12, and Newcastle Gas at $9@$9 50 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite has been firm, but inactive.

COFFEE—A firm market has been noted for all kinds, though the dealings have been on a very moderate scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bags Rio, by the *North America*, and 700 bags by the *Wavelet*, on private terms, with an invoice of Java at 24c., gold, ⅌ lb. We quote: Java at 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17¾c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been scarce and firmly held, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported of 735 bales, (of which 36 bales were to arrive,) including 685 bales to spinners and 50 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there was a more confident demand, and sales were reported of 1,000 bales, including 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, September, at 32c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, November, at 28⅜c.; 450 bales on the basis of Low Middling, December, at 27½c.; 150 bales on the basis of Low Middling, January, at 27c., and 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, February, at 27¼c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30¼	30½	30¾	31
Good Ordinary	32¼	32½	32¾	33
Low Middling	34¼	34⅜	34¾	35
Middling	35	35¼	35½	35¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	777
Receipts last week	2,643
Receipts preceding week	1,364
Receipts since Jan. 1	356,243
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	637,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Jan. 1	185,227
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	327,700
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Stock here	5,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,443,000
Exports same time last year	1,649,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	11,500
Estimated stock same time last year	36,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FEATHERS—Have been inactive, at 85c.@95c. for Live Geese, ⅌ lb.

FISH—The inquiry for the leading articles has been fair, at generally firm prices, including Dry Cod at $7 25@$7 87½ ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24@$28 50; No. 2 do., $12 50@$16; No. 3 do., $8 50@$11 75 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 43c.@45c. for Scale, and 30c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened briskly at an advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., but closed tamely and irregularly at the Produce Exchange, with more eagerness to sell, and but little disposition to purchase at anything over the final quotations of yesterday. During the late afternoon there was some revival of the export inquiry, and more steadiness was noted in the general market. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,450 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 75@$7 10; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 10@$7 40, and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 9,850 bbls. Extras for export, including State at from $6 85@$7 10, and Western at $6 70@$7 25, the latter rate for Choice Red Winter Wheat Ohio Flour, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 50
Extra State	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 65@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 8 50
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 75@11 25

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $7 10@$11 50 for fair Ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour rules very dull at $6 50@$8 75 for Extra, ⅌ 100 lbs. Rye Flour has been in good request at $4 25@$6 50 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Cornmeal is in active demand at $5 50@$5 75 for Western; $5@$5 05 for State; $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey: $6 05@$6 10 for Southern, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,400 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry has been noted for foreign varieties, including Layer Raisins at $3 05@$3 10 ⅌ box; Currants at 9¾c.@10½c.; Almonds, 13c.@17c.; Figs, 13c.@15c.; Turkish Prunes at 10c.@11c.; Brazil Nuts, 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—At the Produce Exchange an active business was reported in Wheat, chiefly for export, opening at firmer, but closing at lower and irregular prices. Late in the afternoon, a more confident inquiry was noted, with reviving steadiness in values, influenced, in part, by the more favorable closing advices from Liverpool, and, in part, by the remarkable buoyancy in the local Gold market. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 221,900 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western at $1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 56@$1 68, chiefly at $1 65@$1 65½ for Prime; No. 1 Spring, part of a load, at $1 67½; No. 2 Spring, poor to very choice, at $1 51@$1 58, mainly at $1 54@$1 55; No. 3 Spring at $1 45; White Genesee at $1 68@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 60@$1 65; White Southern, part at $1 70, and White California at $1 75@$1 77½, from store and delivered, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in quite moderate supply and active request at rather stronger and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels, at $1@$1 15½ for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 16@$1 20 for Poor to Choice Mixed Western; $1 25 for Yellow Western; $1 20 for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been steady, but not in much request; small sales of State have been reported at $1 18½ ⅌ bushel. Barley has been inactive; some new crop State has been received, but not sold; value uncertain. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats have been in more urgent request, mostly on specu-lative account, and have advanced sharply, closing in favor of sellers, on reduced offerings. Sales have been reported of 80,000 bushels at 61c.@66c. for inferior Black to very choice White, new crop, closing at 64c.@66c., and 64c. for Mixed new and old ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 28,140 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 13,806 bushels Wheat, for Cork, and 19,750 bushels Wheat, for Antwerp. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday, covered 4 loads of lumber and 1 of wheat. List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Sept. 2:

Lumber—J. R. Wellman, Buffalo; Arno, Lyon's Falls; L. O. Boardman, Rome; Ben Lewis, Olean.
Wheat—Burnsides, Buffalo.

GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—There has been no movement of importance reported to-day; prices have not advanced. Bags, 16c.@17c. each; Cloth, 23¼c.@23½c. ⅌ yard.

HAY—New Bale Hay continues in limited request at from 50c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs. Old is dull at 55c.@60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The main inquiry has been for Manilla, of which there have been further sales of 2,000 bales, at 12¾c., gold, ⅌ lb. Other kinds have been inactive. We quote American at $205@$215 for undressed, and $270@$315 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 4c.@5c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manilla, 12¾c., gold; Sisal, 9½c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Trade has been slow; prices, however, have been maintained. Sales 2,000 Orinocos on private terms, and 1,200 City Slaughter, at 12¼c. ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand, including American at 6c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 71 bales; export clearances, none.

HONEY—Has been dull at previous nominal quotations. No stock of Cuba in first hands.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request at $2 70@2 75 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—There has been a very slow call for Sole at drooping rates. The receipts to-day were 6,833 Sides. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@27c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c. ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate demand at $1 15 for Common and $1 50 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—There has not been much animation in the market since our last, but no change of moment has been noted in prices.

METALS—Iron has been in most request at, however, somewhat irregular prices, sales having been reported of 100 tons Scotch Pig on private terms; 1,000 tons Carnbroe do., (a resale) also on private terms; 1,000 tons No. 1 Crane American Pig at $40, for consumption; 200 tons No. 2 Carbon do. at $38 50; 300 tons Nos. 1 and 2 do. on private terms, ⅌ ton. Of Plate Tin, 500 boxes Coke have been sold on private terms. In other articles, the dealings have been light and the current quotations as before. Of the movements in Metals, since Aug. 3, Mr. RUDOLPH C. WINTERHOFF remarks, in his circular of this day, as follows:

"*Tin*—In the early part of the month the dealers entered the market, and 9,000 slabs Straits, on the spot and to arrive, were sold at 29½c.@31½c. Since then the quotation has been nominally 22c., without wholesale business. Banca and Billiton are not in stock. English is sold at 31½c. gold. Importations in August, 700 slabs Straits, 250 slabs Banca and 30 tons English. From the East Indies, 16,000 slabs Straits and 2,500 slabs Billiton are afloat. The stocks in first hands amount to 9,500 slabs Straits, of Banca none, and of English none. Total in Boston and New-York, 9,500 slabs, against 23,750 slabs on the 1st of September, 1868; 18,900 slabs on the 1st of September, 1867; 27,600 slabs on the 1st of September, 1866. In Europe the quotations continue to show the greatest irregularity. The last prices seem to be 128s. for English, 131s. for Straits and 79d. for Banca. By telegram from Singapore, dated Aug. 20, Tin had risen to $32 50, and none shipping to the United States. Stocks in London and Amsterdam, including the Tin known to be afloat, were, on the 1st of August, as follows: 8,600 tons against 10,800 tons same date 1868, 11,300 tons same date 1867, 12,400 tons same date 1866. Spelter is very quiet with a jobbing business only. Silesian is quoted 6¾c. gold. Importations for August 325 tons. Stocks 450 tons against 300 tons Sept. 1, 1868, and 900 tons same date 1867. *Copper.*—The Lake Companies sold in the beginning of August 3,000,000 lbs. at about 22c., and the price advanced to 23c. During the last two weeks the market has been stationary at this figure for cash, and with sales at 23¼c. for middle of September, and 23¾c. for October and November. The manufacturers buy only for immediate wants. The Baltimore Company ships about 400 tons ingot smelted from foreign ores, on which the duty is remitted, to the Continent. Twenty tons Lake have been shipped to Hamburg. The London market declined to £66 10s. for Chili Bars, but rose again to £68. *Lead* has advanced to 6¾c. and 6¾c., gold, for ordinary foreign, with a good demand for immediate delivery. The stock consists in part of a better quality, and ordinary is scarce. Importations in August 3,000 tons, and deliveries for consumption 3,100 tons. Stock on the 1st inst., 1,400 tons, against 2,500 tons on the 1st September, 1868; 2,700 tons on the 1st September, 1867, and 3,000 tons on the 1st September, 1866."

MOLASSES—No private dealings of importance were reported. By auction, sales were made of 26 hhds. very inferior Porto Rico at 35c.; 30 hhds. and 20 tierces prime do. at 74c.@76c., and 35 bbls. Barbados at 63c. ⅌ gallon. Market steady. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades ⅌ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered rather sparingly, and has been quiet, but firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. Strained to Good Strained at $2 37½@$2 40; 265 bbls. No. 2 at $2 55@$2 75; 190 bbls. No. 1 at $3 40@$3 75; and 280 bbls. Pale at $5 50@$6 75, ⅌ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were 151 bbls.; export clearances, 1,735 bbls. for Antwerp. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in light supply and moderate request at 42c.@42½c. for merchantable lots, ⅌ gallon. A lot of cases was placed at 50c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43c., chiefly at 42c.@42½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 30@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 60@$3 30; Pitch at $2 50@$2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been very moderately inquired for, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 93@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $2. Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 43@$1 45 ⅌ gallon.

OIL CAKE—There has been more call from exporters at some modification in prices, the range being now from $46 50@$54 50, currency, for Western and City ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—A fair inquiry has been noted for Crude in bulk, which has been quoted up to 16¾c.@17c., generally at 17c., ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of some 2,800 bbls. Barreled Crude has been more sought after, by export buyers, who have taken about 11,500 bbls., part at 22¾c.@23c., but chiefly on private terms, ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, there was more activity in barreled Crude, at 22¾c. ⅌ gallon, subsequently held higher. At Pittsburg, yesterday, Crude in bulk was quoted firmer, with sales reported for immediate and September delivery at 14¾c. ⅌ gallon, free on board cars at Venango City, sellers' option, September delivery, at $5 80, and thirty days, at $5 75, and buyers' options, 1869-70, at $7 ⅌ bbl. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 1,115 bbls. arrived, making the total receipts there for the week, 4,960 bbls. No export clearances were reported. Refined Oil has been active, excited, and higher, closing buoyantly. Exporters have been the principal buyers. Sales have been reported here of 11,500 bbls. Standard White, for September, various deliveries within the month, at 32¼c.@32½c., chiefly at 32½c. for early delivery; 1,000 bbls. do. October delivery at 33c.; and 2,000 bbls. do. September to December delivery on private terms. Also, at Philadelphia 13,500 bbls. Standard White, September deliveries, at from 32¼c.@33c., chiefly at 32¾c.@33c.; 1,500 bbls. do., October delivery, part at 33c., and 2,000 bbls. do., September to December delivery, at about 33c. ⅌ gallon. And at Pittsburg, yesterday, Refined sold to a fair extent at 32½c.@32⅝c. for September, and 32¾c. for last half of October delivery, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 2,926 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,400 bbls., making the total arrivals there for the week, 29,360 bbls. The export clearances hence were 1,914 bbls. by the brig *Antelope*, for Leghorn. Standard White, in cases, has been in good request at from 37¼c.@38¾c., with sales reported of 1,850 cases at 37½c.@38c., also 27,500 gallons, in tins, on private terms, and Prime White at 38¼c.@39½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in fair demand at 10c.@10¼c., in bbls., and 15½c.@16¾c. in cases, ⅌ gallon. The export clearances were 2,702 bbls. by the bark *Halfden*, for Havre. The quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were maintained at $2 15@$2 25, and for Refined to $2 40@$2 50 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and weak in price; sales have been reported since our last of 225 bbls., in lots, at $31 87½@$32 12½ for New Mess, closing at about $31 87½ regular way; $32 for City Mess; $30 50@$31 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, buyer's option, all the year, at $32 ⅌ bbl. Cut meats have been inactive at former rates; sales have been reported of 100 packages at 14¾c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@16½c. for Smoked Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at unaltered prices; sales 315 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 17c.@17¼c. ⅌ lb. Lard is dull at previous figures; sales have been reported since our last of 340 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@19¼c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¼c.@18¾c. for City, and 19¼c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef is less active at from $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue in demand at $25@$30 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls., in lots. Butter has been moderately inquired for; prime lots have been scarce and firm. We quote State, common to very good, 24c.@38c., and Prime to Fancy, 40c.@45c.; and Western inferior to very good at 18c.@28c., ⅌ lb. The receipts to-day were 2,157 pkgs. Cheese has been in less request within a range of from 7c.@16c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.; the receipts to-day were 12,925 boxes.

RICE—Has been in limited request at unchanged prices. Carolina, $8 50@$9 50; Rangoon, $7 50@$7 87 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—There has been a moderate call for the principal kinds, including Turk's Island at 44c.@45c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90, by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c.@50c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75@$3 85; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Is dull at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Linseed has been in fair request and steady; 3,000 bags Calcutta were sold at Boston at $2 12½, gold, ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in other articles.

SKINS—Deer have been in active request for manufacturing purposes, at full prices. We quote: Honduras Deer, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 43c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@44c.; Chagres, 43c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 42c.@44c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@40c., currency. Goat have been quiet, but quoted steady, including Tampico at 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@57½c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, each, 60c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been in request, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c.; and No. 1 at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, and prices show a slight improvement, on reduced offerings. Sales have been reported of 1,520 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 11½c.@13c., and 1,258 boxes Havana at 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted buoyant at 11⅜c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¾c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¼c.@15¼c., ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb. Manilla current clayed and superior at 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at prices ranging from 14c. to 16c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12¼c., chiefly prime, at 12c.; also, 34,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@20½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in light demand since our last, including Gunpowder and Imperial, at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been more activity in Kentucky, the home and export demand having been more animated at full prices; 1,293 hhds. have been disposed of, since our last, at from 7½c. to 15¾c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has attracted less attention; sales, 130 cases Pennsylvania at 11c., 42 cases old Connecticut at 15c., and 321 cases State on private terms. Of Havana, 150 bales have been placed at $1@$1 12½ ⅌ lb. We quote: Kentucky, Common Lugs, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Good Lugs, 8¼c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Medium Leaf, 9¾c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 10¾c.@12¼c.; Fine Leaf, 12¼c.@15c.; Selections, 13¾c.@16¾c., ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 10½c.@12c. for old, and 12c.@13c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 20c.@40c. for old, and 35c.@45c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 15c.@22c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 15c.@45c. for new crop; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 14½c.@20c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old, and 18c.@45c. for new crop, ⅌ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 90c.@92½c.; Good, 97c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—First Cut, 70c.@80c.; Second Cut, $1 5@$1 12½; average lot, 85c.@90c. ⅌ lb. *Manufacture Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c. Bright work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been sold to the extent of 280 bbls., in lots, at $1 13@$1 15, chiefly at $1 13, ⅌ gallon; market heavy; receipts, 200 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been quite moderate, but prices have been without notable change.

FREIGHTS—Less activity has been noted in the general market, the scarcity of room and the extreme firmness of shipowners checking operations. For Liverpool, there were taken 75,000 bushels Wheat at 9d.@9¼d., by sail, and 10d., by steam, ⅌ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 35s.; and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton. For London, a British ship, with 500 tons of Oil Cake, in barrels, at 3s. ⅌ bbl. For Cardiff, an American bark, with 23,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d. ⅌ bushel, ship's bags. For Bremen, 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, on private terms. For Antwerp, 2,750 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.@6s.; and a British ship, with 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, also from Philadelphia, on private terms, ⅌ bbl. For a Continental port direct, a British bark, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Baltic port, a North German bark, with 1,900 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. Other negotiations were in progress, but not closed up to a late hour.

DRY GOODS.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.
INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS, LACE.
GOLD MEDAL AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
FRAINAIS GRAMAGNAC,
NORMAND & CHANDON, Successors,
PARIS.
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau.
The greatest importers of Cashmere Shawls since 1825, and represented in India by their French agents, (thus putting aside all intermedium,) who manage the manufactories of their shawls at Cashmere and Umritsir, (Punjab.)
LACE MANUFACTORY
at Alencon, Caen, Bayeaux and Brussels, of the newest and richest patterns, being their exclusive property.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
Immense assortment of all these articles.
Fixed prices marked in plain figures.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBELIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels, head-stones, below cost, to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN AN INVENTION lately patented, by which a great saving is effected in the cost of one of the necessities of the age. Liberal terms and full explanations.
E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 44 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would assist with the washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 316 East 23d st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person to do kitchen work and assist at washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call or address at No. 102 West 30th-st., in the grocery store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook, baker and washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine work by the day or week; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country. Call or address, for week, No. 136 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a young woman as thorough waitress; best of City reference. Call or address Friday and Saturday, No. 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the coarse washing if required; good City references. Call at No. 348 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call at No. 231 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WEAVING manager in a cotton mill, by one who has had many years' experience in the same capacity; competent to manage any class or description of weaving machinery used in the production of plain or fancy goods; can bring out any number of good English weavers, &c. Address EVAN FOWLER, No. 12 Ainsworth-st., Blackburn, England.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a native of Denmark; speaks English and Spanish; can be well recommended from former employer for sobriety and industry, and is a first-class horseman. Call or address W. F. WALKER, No. 153 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young Protestant who perfectly understands his business; testimonials of the highest character; refers to his late employers. Address J. P., No. 78 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, a first-class situation as gardener; no objection to hard work; can furnish good reference. Apply to Y. H. B., No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman or place of trust; would make himself generally useful; reference from last place. Address H. H., General Post Office, New-York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A GOOD book-keeper and corresponding in four languages, desires a situation as either book-keeper, correspondent, porter, or in any capacity where his services can be of any use. Address P. M., Howard Mission, No. 40 New-Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk or assistant book-keeper in an insurance office or wholesale house; will furnish best references. Address CLERK, Box 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A MERCHANDISE broker's office. Address B. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, FAMILIAR with entering watches, jewelry and fancy goods; must be a rapid and handsome writer, and accurate. Address, with full name, (reference and salary expected,) F. & CO., Box No. 1,584 Post Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS nurse; must give thoroughly satisfactory reference as to character and capacity. Address S., Box No. 3,919 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A GERman woman who is a good plain cook and washer and ironer. Apply at No. 83 John-st., up stairs, front office, between 12 and 2 P. M.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
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B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN W. L. HOLT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin W. L. Holt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1869.
au21-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KERR, bankrupt.—No. 1,809.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Kerr, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869.
au21-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT
ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING.
After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.
It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

DOCTOR GRINDLE IS A REGULAR graduate of medicine, his practice embraces all private diseases and the resultant effect of inefficient or defective treatment; also, that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretion, indulgences, excesses, &c., in married or single. Age with experience can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many prominent physicians of this City, as well as Paris and London. Back files of City papers prove that he has been located here longer in years than any other physician so advertising. Our treatment is indorsed by the highest venereal surgeons throughout the world and unknown to all others. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled on this Continent, unsurpassed in Europe. Boarding supplied when desired, baths, &c. Patients see the doctor in person privately. A friendly talk will cost nothing, but may save many years of suffering and a premature grave. Office central, yet retired, No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

PERSONAL.

$30 REWARD.—INFORMATION WANTed of JOSEPH HOFBAUER, 22 years old, of Monheim, Bavaria, who left Hamburg in the ship *Westphalia* for New-York, on the 5th of June, 1865, since that time his whereabouts is unknown. Any person who can give correct information of his whereabouts (life or death) will receive the above reward by the undersigned. G. H. SIEMON,
Bavarian Consul, No. 46 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1869.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LA TOUR DE NESLE, &c. Leading character by Mrs. M. M. Albaugh.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARBLE HEART and CHARCOAL BURNERS. Mrs. M. M. Albaugh and Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth-st.
Afternoon—MASANIELLO. Zavistowski Sisters.
Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY. Rand Sisters.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
Corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY GUSTAVE DORE.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported in Paris that the French Government refuse to send a representative to the Ecumenical Council.

The health of the Emperor is said to be improving, although a dispatch from London says public opinion continues skeptical in regard to it. It is the impression that his real condition is concealed.

Papal recruits continue to arrive in Rome.

Fifty-nine members of Carlist bands in Catalonia are officially reported to have surrendered themselves, under the amnesty proclamation.

The London *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette*, in editorials on Mrs. STOWE'S Byron article, rather credit her with veracity in her statements as having written what she had heard from Lady BYRON. The *Morning Post*, on the contrary, censures Mrs. STOWE for what it considers a breach of confidence, and thinks her story entirely gratuitous, as she was not by Lady BYRON'S will made one of the executors to whom her papers were intrusted in accordance with the terms of the instrument.

It has been stipulated between the Sublime Porte of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt, that no European loan shall be contracted by the latter without the consent of the former.

News was yesterday received at Berlin from the German Arctic Expedition, which stated that all engaged in it were in good health.

The Empress EUGENIE has arrived at St. Cloud, having abandoned her Eastern journey for the present.

General MCMAHON is not in Paris, as was reported, but in Algeria.

PEZUELA, the Count of Cheste, has gone to Vichy, where, it is reported, he will challenge General PRIM, who is there.

The American Consul at Vienna has received his exequatur, and Americans in that city are much pleased that this Government is the first to be recognized under the new rule admitting Consuls to other towns.

The *Ibena*, commenting on NAPOLEON'S refusal to see General PRIM, says that the interview was not sought, the General having gone to Paris on private business.

The rowing match between BROWN, of Portland, Me., and RENFORTH, the present champion of England, for the championship of the Thames, has been declared off. A match has been announced between BROWN and SADLER, the ex-champion.

The yacht race between the *Dauntless* and *Cambria*, which was to come off on the 15th of this month, it is said, will not be sailed on account of the equinoctial gales.

GENERAL.

It is said General CANBY will soon proclaim the result of the late election in Virginia, and that the Legislature will meet on the fourth Tuesday thereafter.

A Detroit (Mich.) dispatch says that the propeller *Boscobel*, of the New-York Central line, took fire and was totally destroyed yesterday morning, below St. Clair. She was run upon the Canada shore, and all her passengers, ten in number, escaped, but with the loss of their effects. The second engineer, who jumped overboard, was drowned, and it is feared a fireman also perished in a like manner.

A dispatch from Oswego states that in the town of Orwell, Thursday afternoon, JOHN REYNOLDS, a farmer, was stabbed by RUSSEL WOOLSER, one of his neighbors, and expired immediately. An alleged trespass was the origin of the difficulty. WOOLSER underwent a judicial examination yesterday.

A large paper mill, owned by GEORGE BENTON & SON, at Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire Thursday evening. Loss $40,000; partially insured.

The *Post* special dispatch says that the Cuban affair is more complicated than ever, and gives on unofficial authority a series of new propositions, which, if made, it is believed Spain would accept. It is also stated that a protest signed by leading Cubans is circulating in Washington against mediation by the United States Government.

The opinion of Attorney-General HOAR has been received at the War Department and transmitted to General CANBY, upon whom it depends to make the full text public.

Fractional currency amounting to $113,000 was received yesterday by the Treasury Department at Washington from the Bank-Note Companies in this City.

A. J. ULMAN, whose distillery near Baltimore was seized a few weeks since by revenue officers, has compromised with the Government by the payment of $20,000 and costs.

A large amount of goods in transit to Ottawa, Kansas, was seized by the Sheriff, at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, under an attachment of the First National Bank of Washington, against PERRY FULLER, to satisfy claims of over $10,000. The goods were purchased in this City.

A public meeting was held at Washington last evening to take the preliminary steps for holding an International Fair in that city in 1871. A committee of fifty prominent citizens was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of the undertaking, and report at a future meeting.

The London Imperial Insurance Company has paid their second installment of the loss occasioned by the late Philadelphia whisky fire, amounting to $250,687. A balance still remains to be paid of $64,000.

Senator FESSENDEN was reported so ill at his home in Portland, Me., yesterday, that it was feared he would not live through the day.

It is proposed by a British company to establish a regular line of steamships between Naples and New-York.

The vault of the Lime Rock Bank, at Rockland, Me., was entered by burglars Thursday night, who were unsuccessful in getting into the safe, the lock withstanding their efforts. They left it in such a condition, however, that the officers of the bank have not since been able to open it.

Dispatches received yesterday announce that the miners of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company will resume work immediately.

LEROY, of the Shatemuc Boat Club, of Poughkeepsie, won the three-mile race at New-Hamburg yesterday, in 22 minutes 57 seconds, over FEARON, of the Vesper Club, of Yonkers.

Thirteen additional vessels were chartered this week in Philadelphia, making twenty-one now loading to take petroleum to Europe. The market is very active, and 75,000 barrels will be shipped.

A prize fight was prevented by the Providence and Woonsocket (R. I.) Police yesterday morning at Bellingham, near the State line. A large crowd was scattered and one arrest made.

The particulars of the explosion on board the ship *Ann Eliza*, which was beached at Smith Island, near Cape Charles, and referred to in the news columns of the TIMES on Thursday, will be found in a telegraphic dispatch elsewhere.

A freight car of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, standing on the track at the depot at Hudson, this State, was broken open Thursday night, and a quantity of goods stolen.

Ground has been broken at Saratoga for the erection of a new front to the Union Hotel, in anticipation of the next season.

Five members, representatives of the grand bodies of the Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Maryland, will leave Baltimore to-day to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States, which meets at San Francisco the latter part of this month.

The city authorities of Boston went to Providence yesterday on a special train, which made the distance, forty-three miles, in fifty-eight minutes. They attended a grand clambake in Narragansett Bay.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Boston new clipper ship *Java*, Captain BASSETT, which sailed from New-York, Jan. 16, for Yokohama. Nothing has been heard of her. She was valued at $160,000.

Captain DAVIDSON, of the steamer *Escort*, at Boston, with his crew, were held in $1,300 bail each for assault and battery on the Sheriff and his keeper, Thursday, in the skirmish which took place in resisting an attachment on the boat.

A boy named BOWERS was run over in Albany, yesterday, by a span of horses, and killed.

The Haymakers, of Troy, were defeated yesterday, at Baltimore, by the Pastimes, of that city, in a close game of base ball, the score standing 15 to 14.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Reform Association met yesterday and adopted an address to the people of Brooklyn, setting forth that the city is ruled by selfish politicians, and urging citizens, throwing aside party affiliations, to unite in rescuing the city from their grasp.

At a meeting of the Committee charged with the preparations for the celebration of the Humboldt Centenary, held yesterday, the order of the proposed procession was announced. The site of the Humboldt statue, which has arrived here from Berlin, is not yet fully determined upon.

Further evidence was taken yesterday before Commissioner SHIELDS, in the case of C. S. & W. ARCHER, charged with having made fraudulent revenue returns.

Captain FOSS, of the ship *Pacific*, charged with shooting two persons on the dock two weeks since, was yesterday released on bail by Coroner FLYNN.

The New-York Workingmen's Union, at its meeting last evening, expressed much dissatisfaction at the proceedings of the late Labor Congress. A Committee of Investigation was appointed to report thereon at a mass meeting of workingmen to be held hereafter.

Intelligence reached us yesterday of the extreme illness of the Secretary of War. It was supposed early in the forenoon that he was dying. In the afternoon his symptoms were somewhat mitigated, though he remains in a most critical condition.

Gunboat Diplomacy.

A copy of the Shanghae *News Letter*, brought by the last mail, contains the full text of certain addresses presented to Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, one by the British and another by the American merchants residing in China. In these outpourings of condolence, disapproval is expressed of Mr. BURLINGAME'S mission, and the principle is laid down that it is the duty of Western nations to accelerate Chinese progress—by what means is not definitively stated. But the meaning is clear. A constant pressure must be applied to her. Besides concurring in these opinions, the British residents informed Mr. BROWNE that they recognized "with the liveliest satisfaction" his cordial agreement with Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK. In opposing the objects of Mr. BURLINGAME'S mission, Mr. BROWNE had "the entire and unanimous approbation of the British residents"—a singular reward for an American Minister to be proud of. In both addresses it was urged that the Chinese Government had no intention of sanctioning progressive measures of any kind—consequently that it was not acting in good faith with the United States Government or with other Powers.

Instead of returning these addresses as insulting to his Government, and subversive of the policy he was instructed to pursue, Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE made them the pretext for a most offensive attack upon the Government and people of China. At an early stage of his diplomatic career he had taken the opportunity of addressing a communication to Prince KUNG which must have caused that functionary to "stare and gasp." Prince KUNG had settled a basis of action in reference to foreign Powers with Mr. BURLINGAME. He had every reason to believe that the United States Government fully approved of the policy thus matured, and as a matter of fact, when it afterward came before the country in the form of a treaty it was unhesitatingly ratified. What, then, must have been the amazement of the Prince and his Government when he found that the American Minister was denouncing the mission on which Mr. BURLINGAME had been dispatched, and discrediting the proposals which were pronounced satisfactory at Washington? The points conceded by the Chinese, Mr. BROWNE wrote to Prince KUNG, were of minor importance. What he demanded in the name of foreigners was the suppression of "local prejudices"—meaning by that phrase, Chinese public opinion. Railroads must be made at the will of foreign residents. China must do what the Western nations chose to demand, whether with or without her consent. There was one passage of his letter which could only be construed as a menace, if any meaning at all was assigned to it: "An irresistible spirit of progression," wrote Mr. BROWNE, meaning, perhaps, progress, "is effecting great changes everywhere. To hold back when all the rest of the world is advancing is to invite that foreign interference which is so much deprecated."

The Chinese Government could not reasonably expect this sudden revival of the old style of gunboat diplomacy. "Do whatever we wish, or we will bombard your cities and blockade your ports." That method of converting the Chinese to ideas of "progression" had often been tried, but the Government at Pekin was at that moment putting forward a proposal, by the mouth of the Ex-Minister of the United States, for fair play on all sides. The plea was sustained by the nation *nominally* represented by Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE. He, however, fell headlong into the traps set for him by the foreign traders, and became a mere echo of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK—as thorough a representative of the old school of diplomatists as could well be found. "Cringe to the strong and bully the weak" was the motto of this sect, of which Earl RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON were the prophets. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK served under these chiefs, and was never an unwilling instrument in their hands. When the British residents extolled Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE for placing himself so carefully in accord with the British Minister, they assigned one excellent reason for his recall.

But, as we have said, Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE determined to show that he was worthy of the equivocal compliment which had been paid to him. In a long letter dated 17th of July, 1869, he declares that the new Chinese policy is fatal to progress. Although he must have known that Mr. BURLINGAME'S treaty, the distinct and official expression of the "new Chinese policy," had been approved at home, he proceeds to repudiate it "in behalf of the American Government," and declares that it must be frustrated at all costs. "What is there," he asks, "in the history of foreign intercourse with her, (China,) or in her entire career for upward of 2,000 years, to indicate that she has the slightest intention of making any voluntary change in her system?" There was, among other signs and proofs, the treaty just concluded with Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE'S own Government. That might have occurred to his recollection, if mere rhetoric had not run away with him. Not satisfied, however, with vilifying the measures which he was sent to countenance, he refers to the Chinese Government in language which is rather characteristic of street brawlers and common scolds than of responsible diplomatists. "There is," he wrote, "an irreconcilable difference between the pagan and Christian faith, upon which the whole difficulty of our relations impinges." It could only be in entire forgetfulness of his position that Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE made this remark. He was not sent to China to abuse the Chinese religion, or to insult the people. Would any one suppose that it was an American Minister who applied such terms as the following to a Government between which and our own friendly relations exist:

"I believe an unreserved recognition of the right of an ignorant pagan nation to do as it pleases, however retrogressive its action may be, or injurious to the cause of human progress, to be not only impolitic, but absolutely pernicious in its tendency."

"Believing our civilization to be superior to theirs, we should endeavor to elevate the Chinese to our standard. But, surely, that can never be done by an unqualified acceptance of their claim to the independence enjoyed by Christian States."

"It is simply pandering to the bigotry and self-conceit of the Chinese rulers, to treat them, under all circumstances and without any reservation, as independent and intelligent beings. * * It does not devolve upon us, and we would be recreant to the teachings which have elevated us above barbarism if we undertook it, to perpetuate, by a blind submission to such outrages, a political fabric founded upon paganism, however long it may have endured, or, however well it may have subserved its purposes."

"The strong hand of pressure may be more humane in the end than empty flattery. There is no security in procrastination. Nothing upon earth, or in national or individual life, is absolutely stationary. Either retrogression or advance is inevitable. How far the one may be justifiable, if it be possible to avert it, or the other be insisted upon as essential to friendly intercourse and the maintenance of existing rights, remains to be determined by the dominant Powers."

These observations might have come with propriety from the Captain of a buccaneering expedition, but that they should be uttered in the name of the United States, by its accredited Minister, is a misfortune to the public service, and a scandal which we deeply deplore. Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE was not satisfied even with this—he took great pains to prove that the Chinese Government and people had no great friendship for Americans. Prince KUNG had, it is true, singled out an American gentleman for the head of a Mission more important than any which had hitherto quitted China, for any other country, but Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE looks upon this Mission as a conspiracy to arrest progress. He is not much impressed, therefore, by Prince KUNG'S choice of Mr. BURLINGAME. He writes:

"It is by no means certain that the Chinese are disposed to accord to Americans, because of their forbearance, a higher degree of respect or confidence than they accord to other nations. The impression has obtained in the United States that they are exceptionally friendly to us. I have discovered nothing, during my residence in Pekin, to warrant such an assumption."

Was it courteous on the part of the American Minister to make this avowal? We say nothing of tact or discretion, for Mr. BROWNE makes no pretension to such qualities. He had, in fact, rendered himself the representative, not of the United States, but of the most narrow and intolerant section of British residents in China." "All that the rulers of this Empire desire is, to be left free to work out their destiny in their own way, and that is simply retrogression and final relapse into barbarism." Might not that interpretation of the Burlingame Mission have proceeded from those British residents who believe that an Armstrong gun is the only persuasive force likely to effect the Chinese mind? Discouraged in England by the peace policy of the present Cabinet, they found an unexpected ally in the accredited Minister of the United States. Well might they be plunged into grief by his recall.

Turmoil in Tennessee.

Partisan protests against the results of elections are too common to attract much attention. People generally look upon them as devices employed by an unsuccessful party to mitigate the mortification of defeat, and to throw a shadow of anxiety over the course of the victors. It is not difficult to make out a case against either side in a hot and protracted contest; but it is difficult so to state a case as to convey an idea of fairness and moderation, or to inspire the respect which springs from an apparent desire for justice, rather than for partisan advantage. The address just issued by a Committee of the Stokes Republicans, *apropos* of the Tennessee election, is not an exception to the prevailing rule. It purports to be a "protest against the legality and validity" of the election, and as such is entitled to attention. But its general character is that of an every-day political appeal—partial and manifestly imperfect in its recital of facts, vehement and vindictive in its tone, and aiming at results which do not commend themselves to the judgment of dispassionate observers. There are many, perhaps, who share Mr. MAYNARD'S regrets, and make allowance for his anger. There are few, we hope, who will indorse his demand for the interference of the Federal Government to unseat Governor SENTER, reverse the electoral verdict, and invest with local power those whom Tennessee itself has rejected.

Take as one example of partisan perversion the allusion of the address to the removal of registrars by SENTER. The proceeding is represented to be a wanton exercise of usurped authority for purposes which merit reprobation. SENTER'S motives we cannot criticize: we are safe in conceding, probably, that he desired to be rid of officials who were using their positions to his detriment. But at least he had law on his side and a decent pretext for his action. The law vests in the Governor the power of removal; the open question is, was he justified in its exercise? To answer intelligently, it is necessary to remember that in the pursuit of a merciless disfranchising policy, Governor BROWNLOW, through registrars whom he appointed, deprived of votes a large number of citizens who had previously been admitted to the rolls. The right to do this was challenged in the Courts; and almost simultaneously with the commencement of the State canvass, a decision was rendered to the effect that there could be no legal disfranchisement of men whose title to registration had been admitted. It was seen at once that the large body whom this equitable decision re-enfranchised secured the triumph of SENTER. Those of the registrars who were adherents of STOKES disregarded the decision and refused to register the citizens whom BROWNLOW by his mandate had cut off. Hence the removals by SENTER, who thus gave practical validity to an important judicial decision. Whether the substitutes he installed were more scrupulous in the promotion of his interest than were the expelled officers in behalf of STOKES, is a question not pertinent to the issue. The essential point in connection with the address of the Stokes Republicans is, that the chief count in the indictment they prefer is at variance with fact. SENTER'S action in the registration matter may have been arbitrary, but on its face it was lawful; the registrars he removed were removed because they persisted in acting in contravention of law.

Again, in regard to the number of legal voters in the State, the address suppresses a portion of the truth. That fraudulent votes were cast we do not doubt; the election is rare nowadays into which fraud does not enter more or less. But the difference in the number of votes recorded at the Presidential election and the number recorded at the recent election is in part explained by the circumstance to which we have adverted. A judicial decision restored the franchise to many thousands who, last November, were voiceless in the contest. It is known that the registrars of last year pushed the proscriptive agencies at their command to an extent which entailed scandalous injustice. The vote then recorded, therefore, is not a criterion of the number of legal voters in the State, whatever the address before us may say to the contrary.

We, in turn, then, protest against the protest. The facts it presents are neutralized by facts which it omits. The cry of "revolution," which it raises, does not constitute a warrant for the Federal meddling which it invokes. The defeat of STOKES may be a great calamity; but it is not a calamity great enough to render necessary, or even excuse, the proposed interference by Federal authority in the affairs of a State. It is not the business of the General Government to determine the partisan result of a local election.

The language attributed the other day by our Washington correspondent to the President, leads us to believe that the appeal now made will meet its proper fate. "He had no more idea of interfering in the local concerns of Tennessee," he is reported to have remarked, "than he had in the local management of New-York." The right to interfere, we may add, would be as valid in one case as in the other.

The counsel tendered by General GRANT to both sections of the Republican Party in Tennessee, is that which is best adapted to the situation. SENTER'S friends he advised "to harmonize and put an end to their difficulties, personal and political, by a general amnesty." To STOKES he recommended "the practice of forbearance and forgiveness to his successful opponent." These suggestions indicate the course which both should follow. So far as the Senter Republicans are concerned, we must do them the justice to say that they are seemingly desirous of fulfilling their pledges with reference to the party policy, and of allaying the irritation produced by the contest. The Stokes Republicans are in duty bound to join hands and help them. The country is in no mood to waste time upon a quarrel which should have ended at the ballot-box. And the Republican Party has quite sufficient causes of anxiety without entering anew into a struggle which the people of Tennessee have already determined.

Another Southern Commercial Convention.

It was provided at the late Memphis Commercial Convention that the next meeting of that body should be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th day of October next. A committee of twelve, of which Colonel BLANTON DUNCAN is chairman, were then appointed to make the needful arrangements. The basis of representation for this Convention was defined at Memphis as follows:

"That the city authorities of each city of 8,000 inhabitants shall appoint one delegate for each additional 10,000 inhabitants.

That the Governor of each State and Territory shall appoint a delegation at large, not exceeding one for each Congressional district.

That each incorporated railroad, steamboat, manufacturing or mining company in actual operation, having over $50,000 cash capital paid in, shall appoint one delegate.

That each Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade shall appoint one delegate for every hundred members, or fractional hundred.

The gentlemen invited by the Committee of Arrangements of the place where the Convention is to be held be considered honorary members of the Convention, entitled to the privilege of the floor, but not entitled to speak or vote.

The Committee and the people of Louisville are making extensive preparations to welcome the delegates to the Convention, which is intended, in the language of Colonel DUNCAN, when organizing his committee, to be "a real Peace Convention, wherein the wise and good and Christian men of the nation can meet each other in accord, prompted by the sole and holy purpose of restoring peace, and with it prosperity to the remotest hamlets of the Union." We trust the whole country will be fully represented at Louisville, and that every delegate who is sent will be prepared to make some substantial contribution to the interest and usefulness of the Convention.

The Virginia Question Settled.

The Attorney-General has decided that the present Legislature of Virginia will be a competent legislative body so soon as the new State Constitution under which it is elected and the action of the Legislature thereon has been approved by Congress, and that its members will not be required to take the test oath, as insisted upon by General CANBY, except for such legislative action as they may have occasion to take, if any, previous to such approval.

To secure representation in Congress the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment is made a preliminary condition. This opinion, we presume, goes to General CANBY with the force of an order. It seems, at first, to settle the difficulties between the General and the Virginians, but on closer examination we discover room for controversy.

If there is complete legislative power vested in the Legislature now, as expurgated by the test oath, what is to prevent their organizing, turning out all who cannot take the oath and proceeding to elect their Senators and transact any other legislative business that seemeth to them good. And if they can is it not pretty sure that they will? And is not that precisely the bone of contention which the Washington authorities were asked to remove?

—Since writing the above we learn from our special correspondent in Washington that the legislation of which the present Legislature is capable prior to the action of Congress upon the Constitution is purely provisional, and cannot permanently affect the status or fortunes of either party in the State. The order appears to have been well received and promises a restoration of peace and confidence to Virginia.

The New-York Underground Railway is still a dream of the future, but we have the advantage of watching the experiment which is being made on the other side the Atlantic. The truth begins to dawn upon the minds of the London managers that their underground line will never pay the large profit once anticipated. Not that it has failed to win the confidence of the public. Within the last half year over twenty millions of persons have traveled upon it. A ten per cent. dividend was fully expected, but the shareholders are fain to be contented with four, and the price of the stock is 92—whereas it ought to have been 120 or over. The enormous original cost of the line, and the heavy charges for management, are the chief causes of this poor result of so large a traffic. Immense outlays have been incurred for land, and at present the ground so purchased produces little or no return to the Company. The line is most substantially built, and the locomotives and cars are as large, strong and well-fitted as any line in Great Britain can boast of—but these advantages might have been secured without so much extravagance. Mistakes of this kind can easily be avoided here. The underground railway in London proves the necessity for this mode of conveyance in great cities. Faults of administration need not be repeated in New-York, and there is no reason, therefore, to dread the discouragements which have fallen on the English shareholders.

Elsewhere this morning we publish a very remarkable essay from the pen of the distinguished engineer, Captain ERICSSON, on the retardation of the earth's rotation under solar influence, which has just been read to the National Academy of Science, convened the present week at Northampton.

Carvalho's Painting of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

Yesterday a private exhibition was given by Mr. S. N. CARVALHO, at his studio, No. 765 Broadway, of his painting of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

The painting, independent of its artistic merit, is of interest from the fact that the sketches were taken by Mr. CARVALHO on the spot and while attached to the Fremont expedition as photographic artist. A portion of the expedition was lost near this Canyon. The stern and impressive grandeur of its everlasting rocks made such an impression on Mr. CARVALHO that he took sketches of them from various points of view with great trouble and at much personal risk.

The picture represents the canyon at the head of Diamond Creek, where the vast rocky walls rise abruptly to the height of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. At the bottom of this gloomy and terrible abyss flows a stream of dark water, flecked here and there with foam. In the background is a line of lofty bluffs, many of them crowned with masses of rock of enormous size and fantastic shapes, in which domes, towers, spires and minarets are faintly outlined.

Mr. CARVALHO has succeeded in giving a striking and doubtless correct representation of a very remarkable scene. The treatment is free, and the details not too highly elaborated.

PERSONAL.

Sir Henry Holland.

One of the few survivors of the generation which was in its prime when Sir WALTER SCOTT, CRABBE, WORDSWORTH and BYRON still flourished, arrived in this City yesterday. Sir HENRY HOLLAND, formerly physician to the Queen and Prince ALBERT, and at a much earlier date (1814) to the Princess of WALES, (afterward Queen CAROLINE,) is now on his eighth or ninth visit to the United States. He brings with him his son, who, we regret to say, received the news of a peculiarly painful domestic bereavement immediately on his arrival. The sympathy of all who have known Sir HENRY HOLLAND will be with him and his family in this calamity.

Sir HENRY HOLLAND is at present staying in the house of a gentleman, who, like himself, can recall events and persons now known to most of us only in the pages of political or literary history—Mr. THURLOW WEED. Both have led lives of great activity, and the minds of both are charged with recollections of all the men who have been memorable in the annals of their respective countries for the last sixty years.

When this century opened, Sir HENRY was 12 years old. The way in which one long life will connect us with the eminent men of another age is illustrated in the fact that Sir HENRY has professionally attended three intimate friends of Dr. JOHNSON—Mrs. PIOSSI (THRALE), Sir W. PEPYS and Madame D'ARBLAY. He was the physician or friend (sometimes both) of Campbell, Moore, Joanna Baillie, Rogers, Lord Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, Lord Russell, Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Hallam and many others whose writings or actions will go down to posterity. It has fallen to his lot to have under his care the great-grandchildren of many whom he attended in early life. In a charming autobiographical sketch which he drew up last year for his children and intimate friends, the following incident is related:

"A memento of this passage from one generation to another occurred to me but a few weeks ago, when Lord STANLEY, (now—1868—the Foreign Minister of England) happened to be dining alone with me. It astonished him to learn, as in some sort it did myself to relate, that I had frequently attended his great-grandfather (the eleventh Earl of Derby) some forty-five years ago."

To enumerate the distinguished persons whom Sir HENRY HOLLAND has known or attended, would be to present a list of the most famous European names of the century. He was consulted about the last illness of NAPOLEON I., and prognosticated its fatal termination. He was the friend of Mme. DE STAEL and TALLEYRAND. He was with Mr. CANNING, Prime Minister of England, during the last two days of his life. It was then that CANNING said to him, "I have struggled against this long, but it has conquered me at last." At Holland House he met Sir PHILLIP FRANCIS, the reputed author of the "Letters of Junius." He repeatedly saw Lord BYRON in London society, and says of him: "His presence made the fortune of any dinner or drawing-room party for which it could be obtained, and was always known by a crowd gathered round him, the female portion of which generally predominated. I have seen many of these epidemic impulses in London society, but none more marked than this. There was a certain haughtiness in his manner of receiving the homage tendered him, which did not, however, prevent him from resenting its withdrawal." We could wish that these most interesting recollections were given to the public, and in an expanded form. We believe that it is Sir HENRY HOLLAND'S intention to add an appendix to his sketch, chiefly relating to his visits to this country, but the privilege of perusing the work will still be confined to his friends. He has led a life singularly free from those sorrows and trials which do much to shatter the strongest constitutions—he says of himself that he never knew what pecuniary care was, that he never quarreled with a friend, and that his children have never been other than a source of happiness to him. To few men is it given thus to pronounce on life. "*Honora medicum propter necessitatem*," says the cynical proverb; but Sir HENRY HOLLAND has had the happiness to be received as a friend wherever he was called in as the physician.

It was Sir HENRY HOLLAND'S good fortune to be successful from the very outset of his career, and to find himself placed in the midst of the most agreeable society in London. He was one of that famous "set" which made Holland House, already classical, illustrious. Nor has his observation of the world been gained only by association with the famous men of his own country. It has been his habit to devote two months of every year, even in the height of his professional prosperity, to foreign travel. The result is, that there are few interesting countries, except in the far East, which he has not visited. His recollections of these journeys are naturally of a most pleasant kind. "I have come back," he says, "each year refreshed in health of body and mind, and ready for the ten months of busy practice which lay before me. On the day, or even hour, of reaching home from long and distant journeys, I have generally resumed my wonted professional work. * * I recollect to have found a patient waiting in my room when I came back from those mountain heights not more than 200 miles from the frontier of Persia, where the 10,000 Greeks uttered their joyous cry on the sudden sight of the Euxine. The same thing has happened to me in returning from Egypt and Syria; the communication in each case being made from points on my homeward journey. Returning from America, I have more than once begun a round of visits from the Gaston Station."

These habits are not even now discontinued, although Sir HENRY is in his 82d year. He has come over for the purpose of making a long excursion Westward, extending to St. Paul, Minnesota. He has already traversed upward of 30,000 miles of this continent, and is as well able to take delight in traveling now as at any former period of his life. Here is a little reminiscence of one of his former visits to America, which we find in the agreeable little volume above referred to. Sir HENRY is referring to SYDNEY SMITH:

"One of his warmest admirers was the late President ABRAHAM LINCOLN—himself a man of much quaint humor, curiously expressed in tales of Kentucky and Illinois life, which he brought into connection with events seeming to require more serious illustration. Of the six Presidents of the United States whom I have known, including ANDREW JOHNSON, he seemed to me the only one gifted with this faculty. I recollect sitting with him and Mr. SEWARD over a log fire in the White House, (the Federal forts and General LEE'S dismantled villa seen from the windows across the Potomac,) a few hours only after intelligence had been received of the first disastrous battle of Chattanooga. The conversation at first centred on this event; but the cheerful temperament of these two remarkable men gradually translated it to other topics; and the President amused himself and us by some of those racy anecdotes which often convey more of practical truth than any dry reasoning can afford. The possession of this genial humor, unalloyed by any personal asperities, helped greatly that popularity which was mainly due to the honesty and consistency of the man in times of unforeseen and perilous trial to his country."

President LINCOLN gave to Sir HENRY HOLLAND the map of the seat of war in Virginia which he had habitually used for reference. The President wrote his own and his visitor's name on the margin.

We have no doubt that Sir HENRY HOLLAND will find his present visit to this country no less productive of pleasure than those former tours, upon which he dwells with so much fondness in his autobiography. We believe that Mr. EVARTS, Ex-Attorney General, will accompany him on his westward journey.

Dr. J. J. G. Wilkinson.

A very distinguished English scholar, Dr. J. J. GARTH WILKINSON, of London, arrived in this City a few days ago, on a visit to the United States. Dr. WILKINSON is a philosopher whose researches have been into the more subtle relations of life and nature, and whose speculations have been in the higher range of intellect and ideas. He is the author of several remarkable works dealing with those lofty themes of science and thought through which the soul attempts to reach the laws of being and the laws of the universe. Chief among these is his treatise published eighteen years ago, entitled "The Human Body and its Connection with Man,"—a book the very title of which makes the reader pause and compels him to reflect upon the man which he is, apart from the body through which his manhood has its incarnation and expression. It is a book in which the homologies of the spiritual and organic life are developed, elucidated and illustrated, and in which the author, entering into the arcana of science and the soul, indicates the possibility of rising to the comprehension of the Divine order. It would doubtless be quite correct to call Dr. WILKINSON a mystic, for, though his mind is of the most scientific and logical kind, and though his scientific researches have been deep and extensive, his words and ideas always give the impression of the supremacy of the spiritual feeling, and show the deep influence exercised on his mind by EMANUEL SWEDENBORG—of whom he is one of the most distinguished disciples. Besides the profound work just mentioned, Dr. WILKINSON is the author of quite a number of other works, scientific and moral, among which we may mention *Social Health* and *Improvisations from the Spirit*; he has, also, written works on various branches of physiology and medicine; and he has published a biography of SWEDENBORG and a translation of his *Animal Kingdom*. We believe Dr. WILKINSON has lately been engaged in translating from the Latin a number of SWEDENBORG'S scientific treatises. His friends and admirers in this country are not a few.

Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN, United States Minister Resident at Copenhagen, is now in town on a short leave of absence. We believe that one of the motives of Mr. YEAMAN'S visit to the United States at this time is to consult with some of our publishers about printing some of the fruits of his study and meditations during his residence at the capital of Denmark.

A Boston dispatch says that General BUTLER has written an article on the Stowe-Byron controversy, which will shortly make its appearance.

Hon. ABRAM LENT, Ex-Senator of the Sixth Senatorial District, a Past Grand Master of the order of Odd Fellows, left yesterday for San Francisco to attend the annual Communication of the order in that city.

Mr. ROSE, of Canada, who was reported as about to take the head of a new banking-house in London to be established by JAY COOKE & Co., has already joined the London house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., of this City.

GUSTAVE DORE and BLANCHARD JERROLD have been making a systematic exploration of London—from Wapping to Kensington, among high and low—with the view to a great work on that great capital.

Hon. J. RUSSELL BULLOCK, of Providence, R. I., Judge of the United States District Court, has resigned his position on account of ill-health.

General W. J. LANDROM, of Lancaster, Ky., has been selected by the Executive Committee of the Army of the Tennessee, to deliver the address of welcome on the occasion of its next and fourth annual reunion.

THE HUMBOLDT CENTENARY.

Further Preparations for the Celebration—The Site of the Statue in Central Park—The Procession.

The Executive Committee charged with the preparations for the celebration of the Humboldt Centenary held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, F. KUHNE presiding.

The North German Consul, Mr. ROESING, informed the Committee that he would issue a call to the masters of North German vessels lying in this port to raise the North German flag on the 14th inst.

Mr. W. AUFERMANN said that Park Commissioner GREEN being out of town, the Committee intrusted with the selection of a place in the Park, suitable for the erection of the monument, had not yet been informed whether they could have the desired place near the Mall, or whether they were to take the place opposite Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, offered by Mr. GREEN.

General BURGER urged the Committee to get Mr. GREEN'S decision by Tuesday at latest, as the laying of the foundation for the monument would take at least one week if it was solidly done.

After some discussion on this subject, General BURGER laid the plan of the procession before the meeting. It is to consist of three divisions, the first comprising the singing societies, who are to take position in Lafayette-place, (Fourth-street,) their right wing toward the Bowery; the second to be composed of schools and various associations, to take position in Great Jones-street; the third to consist of the Turners, who form their line in Bond-street. About 250 Turners, 1,200 singers and as many members of other German associations are expected to march in the procession.

Mr. AUFERMAN mentioned that many believed the Committee in possession of a considerable surplus, (over $2,000.) This seeming surplus would be applied toward paying the freight of the bust, the foundation stone and other expenses, and would hardly be sufficient.

A motion of Mr. STEINWAY to make a detailed programme of the festival, and to publish the same in the German and English City Press for three days before the festival, was adopted.

Mr. W. AUFERMANN read a statement, from which it appeared that the Associated Press cable telegram of the 1st inst., announcing that the bust would be sent from Berlin, is entirely incorrect, the bust having already arrived here on Monday last, by the steamer *America*. It was averred that the hoax was probably perpetrated by a member of the Committee, an editor of a German paper of this City, who is sojourning in Berlin at present, and is supposed to have furnished the wrong information in order to play a joke on his own and other papers as well as on his fellow-members of the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

Efforts to Raise the New Ironsides.

From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 3.

The entire destruction of the *New Ironsides* by fire as she lay at League Island will be recollected with painful emotions by those who looked upon her as one of the noblest specimens of Philadelphia handicraft. As is the usual custom of the Government, what remained of the noble old craft was sold as it lay beneath the waves of the Delaware. During some days past the New-York Wrecking Company have been diligently at work endeavoring to float the hull, and thus save it and the valuable machinery contained therein. The appliances used for this purpose are of the latest style of improvements, consisting of some twenty-five pontoons, a cofferdam with pump and engine, and another with a ponderous derrick. A few days ago it was thought that all was in order to enable the hull to be towed to the vicinity of Gloucester, and there beached. The Wrecking Company's powerful steamtug *Rescue*, together with three other tugs, took hold of the hull, and with so much force that either the hull had to follow or machinery and appliances snap. The result was the parting of hawsers of complicated fabric, and the sinking at an inopportune moment of the central pontoons. Divers, with complete suits of armor, have been on hand passing chains about the hull of the *Ironsides*, and affording all needed information. One of the grand objects of the Company seems to be that of saving the propeller and machinery, all of which is very valuable. That portion of the machinery visible does not appear to be seriously affected by the long immersion to which it has been subjected. The hull now lies upon a bank, her starboard side being about seven feet out of water at high tide, with the port side but eighteen or twenty inches above the surface of the water. The workmen are now engaged in removing the heavy iron plating, which was securely screwed upon the side of the *Ironsides* by means of copper bolts.

INCIDENTALS.

Senator BROWNLOW has written another letter, warmly defending the course he took in the recent canvass in Tennessee, and declaring that in the event the General Assembly shall refuse to adopt the Fifteenth Amenment, which he does not believe, and shall elect a United States Senator hostile to the Government and the Administration, his "action in the premises shall be determined by his convictions of duty."

Judge THOMAS B. OSBORNE, of New-Haven, Conn., died on Thursday morning, aged 71 years. He has twice been a member of Congress, and from 1854 to 1864 was Professor of Law in Yale College. He has been in infirm health for several months past.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that the case of A. J. ULMAN of that city, whose distillery was recently seized, has been compromised by his paying the sum of $20,000 and costs.

General BUTLER is to address the Worcester County (Mass.) Agricultural Society on the 23d inst. The Republican State Convention is to be held in Worcester on the 29d, and of course he will attend that.

The late JAMES WHEATON, of Providence, R. I., left most of his estate, valued at over $50,000, to various religious, educational and charitable organizations in that city and vicinity.

The Cincinnati Observatory began on the 1st inst. the preparation of a daily weather bulletin for the use of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The record of the weather is compiled from observations taken by reliable observers in all parts of the country, and telegraphed promptly to the Observatory, where they are at once reduced, critically examined, and arranged.

The New-Hampshire Constitution forbids judges to hold office after they are 70 years old, and as Chief-Justice PERLEY has just reached that age, Governor STEARNS has nominated Associate Judge HENRY A. BELLOWS for the position, and WM. L. FOSTER, of Concord, late reporter of the Court, for Associate Judge. The nominations must stand on record three days before they can be finally approved by the signatures of the five Councillors.

The National Academy of Science closed its sessions at Northampton Thursday, and adjourned to meet in Washington on the third Tuesday of April, 1870.

Hon. O. S. WILLIAMS, for many years Treasurer of Hamilton College, has resigned.

General JAMES H. CLANTON, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama, has issued an address, upbraiding his party for the apathy manifested in the late election. "In the name of all we hold dear, how long is this fatal indifference to continue?" he asks. And he calls upon them, by their noble dead, their wives and their children, to awake from their slumbers and try to do something in 1870.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, not content with the denials already made in his name, has written a letter emphatically asserting that he has not advised that the Virginia Legislature should postpone the Senatorial election until there was a general removal of political disabilities in the State, and also that he has not expected or desired a reëlection to the United States Senate.

The whole number of persons in Charleston, S. C., as appears by a census just taken, is 44,952. There are 4,620 more blacks than whites, and 4,600 more females than males. The population of the city in 1860 was 40,522.

An expedition in charge of Mr. BARTON, to explore the unknown regions of Central Arizona, was to leave Treasure City on the 25th ult.

Papers of both parties in Tennessee denounce the recent outrages in that State, and call for the speedy punishment of the desperadoes. The Nashville *Union*, Democratic, says the interests of the people and the fair fame of the State, both require that this species of lawlessness shall be summarily checked.

Hon. O. P. MORTON, of Indiana, Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and Hon. WAYNE MCVEIGH, of Pennsylvania, spoke at Pittsburg, Penn., to an immense meeting, on Thursday evening. Governor GEARY, Senator JOHN SCOTT and Hon. W. D. KELLEY were also speaking in the State.

Under the new Constitution of Virginia all State officers will be required to swear that they "recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law."

The hospital founded at Albany by Mrs. P. CAGGER and Miss MARY CAGGER, in memory of PETER CAGGER, will be opened in October and dedicated to its charitable purposes by Right Rev. Bishop CONROY before his departure for Europe.

If we may trust the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, the bird known among naturalists as the *Euberiza Oryzivora*, has as many *aliases* as a first-class Chicago criminal. It is the Bobolink in Canada and New-York; Reed Bird in Pennsylvania and Delaware; Barley Bird in Virginia; Rice Bird in the Carolinas and Georgia; Meadow Bird in Louisiana; *Pajaro de Arroz* in Cuba; Butter Bird in Jamaica, and Ortolan in Europe.

BOAT RACE ON THE HUDSON.

The Match Between Thomas Fearon and Henry B. Leroy Decided in Favor of the Former.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 3, 1869.

For a long time a great spirit of rivalry has existed between HENRY B. LEROY, of this place, and THOMAS FEARON, of Yonkers, relative to the rowing qualities of each, friends of both parties taking much interest in the matter. Assertions were made that one was a splendid oarsman, but could be easily beaten, and *vice versa*. At length challenges were sent to and fro, the terms were agreed upon, and the men met here to-day to decide the question.

THE CONTESTANTS.

THOMAS FEARON is a boat builder. He has rowed in seven races, winning all but one. He is comparatively a young man, about 30 years old, but has a splendid reputation as an oarsman. For several days past he has been exercising at Carthage Landing, three miles south of here, under instructions from JOSH. WARD, who resides at Carthage. FEARON weighs 140 pounds. HENRY B. LEROY, of New-Hamburg, is 20 years of age, about five feet six inches in height, never drank a drop of liquor in his life, never smoked a cigar, and is the son of a Hudson River fisherman. He has rowed in two races, winning in both. LEROY pulls a very rapid stroke, sometimes fifty-one dips a minute. His weight to-day was 129 pounds, he having been trained down to that point from 148 pounds.

THE BOATS.

FEARON'S boat, which he built himself, is 31½ feet in length, 11¼ inches wide, and 5¼ inches deep. His colors to-day were Magenta.

LEROY'S boat is nearly of the same dimensions, but is heavier, weighing fifty pounds. It is 30 feet in length and 13 inches wide.

THE RACE.

The crowd commenced to assemble on the piers as early as 9 o'clock this morning, and up and down trains arriving soon after brought large additions from Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Newburg and other places. At 10 o'clock the men were ordered to get ready for the contest. At this time, TALLMADGE VAN RENSSELLAER, judge for LEROY, and GEO. K. MEDAY, judge for FEARON, and CHARLES A. PEVERELLY referee, seated themselves in a small boat and were rowed to a position within three hundred feet of the dock where their boat was anchored, and from which place they called on the men to appear. FEARON came first, LEROY waiting nearly twenty minutes before shooting out from the cove. Soon after they were in line, when the referee rose from his seat with pistol in hand, and after being assured they were in line, stern and stern, pulled the trigger and that was the starting signal. LEROY jumped right away at the first stroke, FEARON partially "shipping" an oar, thus falling behind. He, however, pulled splendidly, and gained rapidly on his adversary, but did not catch him till the stake-boat was reached, and there LEROY was lapped. In endeavoring to make the turn LEROY'S boat, not being in clear water, was run into by FEARON, which gave the latter the advantage, consequently when the two were headed for home again FEARON was on the lead, and he kept the advantage handsomely, winning the race of three miles by five lengths, in 22 minutes and 57 seconds. This time was not considered extraordinary, for if all reports may be believed both of the combatants of to-day have rowed the same course in 21:10. When LEROY reached the judges' boat he claimed foul, but the testimony of the judges in the lower stake-boat was against him, they averring that he had not room to turn the stake-boat ahead of FEARON as the latter's boat lapped the former's when the turn was commenced. The referee accordingly decided that FEARON won the race.

The two are matched to row again in a three-mile race in light working boats, at Yonkers, Sept. 30, for a prize of $500.

THE TURF.

The Trotting Race Between Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy at Prospect Park—Lady Thorn the Winner in Three Straight Heats—Time, 2:23¼, 2:21, 2:21½.

The announcement of a trotting race between the two famous fast trotters, *Lady Thorn* and *Mountain Boy*, for a piece of plate of the value of $2,000, given by the Association owning Prospect Park, attracted an assemblage of about 8,000 people only. The race in question came so quickly after the great contest of Saturday last between *Lady Thorn, American Girl* and *Goldsmith Maid* that the public were hardly prepared for the excitement of another race so soon afterward, especially as there was not the same interest attached to it. *Lady Thorn* and *Mountain Boy* have repeatedly trotted together, both on Long Island and elsewhere, with nearly alternate success, but *Lady Thorn's* superiority seems to be a conceded point. Although on the occasion of their last encounter at Saratoga, *Mountain Boy* was the victor, yet the result was attributed by those who witnessed the race, to the soft state of the track, which would not allow of the big mare's long sweeping stride taking effect. Her decisive victory over *American Girl* and *Goldsmith Maid* at Prospect Park last Saturday, so convinced the public of her superiority over *Mountain Boy*, that, yesterday, $300 to $100 was currently laid and taken by the admirers of the Commodore's horse. The track was in splendid order. Commodore VANDERBILT was present to see his horse trot; SAM. MCLAUGHLIN, as usual, being behind him. Mr. MCMANN handled the reins over his own mare, and so admirably did he drive her that in the three heats she never made a skip or break.

FIRST HEAT.—They got the word at the first scoring, but *Mountain Boy*, breaking at the turn, the mare opened a gap of two lengths immediately, which she made into five lengths at the quarter pole; time, 36 seconds. On the back stretch *Mountain Boy* made a double break, and the mare had gained a lead of ten lengths at the half-mile pole in 1:11¼. Here her driver took a pull at her, and *Mountain Boy* closed upon her on the third quarter, and at the third pole was only two lengths behind. In this way they came up the home stretch, *Lady Thorn* well in hand and winning by three lengths; *Mountain Boy* running over the score. Time, 2:23¼.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting $100 to $20 on *Lady Thorn*. They got off together, and on rounding the turn the mare showed half a length ahead. Nearing the quarter-pole, *Mountain Boy* broke, and the mare passed that point half a length ahead in 35½ seconds. Along the backstretch she widened the gap into three lengths, but the *Boy* decreased that space a length as they passed the half mile in 1:10¼. *Mountain Boy* steadily gained on the third quarter, but on coming up the stretch, *Lady Thorn* shot away from him, and he breaking at the distance enabled her to win the heat by ten lengths in 2:21.

THIRD HEAT—Betting $100 to $10 on *Lady Thorn*. A good send off the first scoring, but *Mountain Boy*, showing a tremendous burst of speed, passed the mare and took the pole from her at the turn, although MCMANN had to pull up his mare from the closeness of the attempt to do so. The rate at which MCLAUGHLIN sent his horse along was too great to be maintained. He broke and *Lady Thorn* passed him and led two lengths to the quarter pole in 36 seconds, and the same to the half in 1:10½. The Commodore's horse closed a little on the lower stretch, but as soon as the mare struck the homestretch, she came away and won easily by six lengths in 2:21½.

After the race, Mr. BONNER speeded *Dexter* around the track to a heavy road-wagon, weighing, with driver, 350 pounds, and trotted the mile easily in 2:25.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, Sept. 3.—Piece of Plate, value $2,000; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness:

J. D. McMann's b. m. Lady Thorn	1	1	1
S. McLaughlin's b. g. Mountain Boy	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:11¼	2:23¼
Second heat	35½	1:10¼	2:21
Third heat	36	1:10½	2:21½

Probable Murder.

A young German named HEINRICH HENNING, 21 years of age, who boards at No. 12 Brunswick-street, Jersey City, was assaulted on Thursday, in the store of his employers, MILLENMAN & SONS, No. 686 Greenwich-street, New-York, so severely that his injuries may prove fatal. Justice ANALLY took his deposition yesterday forenoon, in which he stated that he was at work in a very unhealthy cellar, some twenty feet underground, and on Thursday morning was quite unwell; had it not been for the great amount of work to be done, he would have gone home, but did not wish to leave, as his brother who worked in the same place, and had several men employed there, had left unwell. After lunch he continued to work until a quarter before two o'clock, when one of the sons of the proprietor, named CHARLES MILLEMANN, went up to him and bade him work faster. HENNING replied that he was unwell and could work no faster. MILLEMANN "did not care for that, he must work faster." HENNING rejoined that nothing but the excessive amount of work on hand induced him to remain at work at all. MILLEMANN told him, with an oath, that he might go away altogether. HENNING proceeded to move away, but had gone no further than the door before MILLEMANN knocked him down by a blow on the back of the head. HENNING tried to escape. MILLEMANN followed him up and kicked him in the face and upon other parts of the body. The deposition then continues as follows:

I then managed to crawl up stairs, and got my clothes there, and then left in my working clothes. I went as far as Christopher-street, where I got behind a wagon and changed my clothing. I then found that I was bleeding and very weak. I made my way to my boarding-house in Brunswick-street, in Jersey City, and I was attended by Dr. KIRSTEN.

The wounded man is in a very critical condition, and his recovery is not thought possible.

The Presentation to Hon. T. C. Acton.

The Superintendent, Inspectors and Captains of the Metropolitan Police yesterday proceeded to Saybrook, Conn., by special car, to present to Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON, late President of the Board of Police, the testimonial, which has been described. The occasion was observed in the town as a general holiday, all the stores being closed, flags displayed, and the citizens turning out *en masse* to welcome the strangers who came to testify friendship and affection for their townsman. The ceremonies at Mr. ACTON'S house, when the resolutions, in their massive and costly frame, were presented, were deeply impressive. Prayer was offered by a clergyman of the town, the presentation was made by Superintendent KENNEDY, and Mr. ACTON, who was deeply moved by this mark of the esteem of his former subordinates, made a fitting reply. Senator ANDREWS then made a short address, and a letter was read from Judge BOSWORTH, the present head of the Police force, regretting his inability to be present. The party next partook of a bounteous collation, to which, however, they were scarcely able to do justice, as they had been previously regaled at the leading hotel. Contrary to the arranged programme, the members of the Police force returned to the City immediately after the presentation, and arrived at their several posts of duty about midnight.

Coal Fires—A Warning.

WILLIAM HATCH, Esq., some thirty years since Sheriff of Chenango County, but for the last twelve years residing on a farm near Batavia, and his niece, Mrs. BINGHAM, were both suffocated to death, on Wednesday night, by the gas from a coal fire. They were sitting in a room in which a fire was made in the evening, and were probably rendered helpless before becoming aware of danger. Mr. HATCH was a brother-in-law of the late ALVAH HUNT, formerly a State Senator and State Treasurer. The sad occurrence should be a warning to people about to begin the use of coal.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Tin Box Stolen from a Counting-Room—The Thieves Find Nothing They can Use—The Box Abandoned in Wooster-Street.

At 9 o'clock last evening Officer DONOHUE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while patroling his post, saw from the opposite side of the street a dark object of considerable size placed against the wall of STEWART'S stable, in Wooster-street, just above Amity. The officer crossed over, and upon examination found the object to be a large tin box painted black and bearing upon each end the name JAMES BRAND, painted in white letters. He took it to the Mercer-street Police Station, and Sergeant HAGGERTY, who was in command, suspecting that a robbery had been committed, and finding, upon consulting the Directory, that JAMES BRAND is a shipping merchant, residing at No. 253 Fourth-avenue, and doing business at No. 72 Beekman-street, dispatched Detective RIELLY to secure the attendance of that gentleman.

Meantime the box was examined, and it was found that it had been violently opened, the lock having been wrenched off. The contents consisted of promissory notes, storage and vessel receipts, certificates of profits of insurance and other papers, representing a value of about $40,000. All the papers in the box were in great confusion, showing that they had been hastily examined, and that they had fallen into the hands of thieves, who had abandoned them as worthless, as they were to every person but the rightful owner. But the box might have contained money or convertible securities which had been abstracted, and it was for the purpose of determining this point that the presence of the owner was desired.

In about an hour Detective RIELLY returned with Mr. BRAND, and that gentleman immediately recognized the box as his property, and explained how it had been lost. It was his custom to deposit the box in bank at the close of business hours each day, and to have it brought to the store about 10 o'clock in the morning. Yesterday the porter was not sent for it until about noon, and when he returned he was followed into the store by two men, who inquired if Mr. BRAND was in the wool business. Mr. BRAND was not in, but several clerks were in the store, and a negative reply being given to the question, the two men, who were youthful and respectable in appearance, still lingered, asking other questions, and, finally, left without being closely observed. At 4 o'clock, Mr. BRAND returned, and desiring to use some papers in it, asked for the box. Then, for the first time, it was found to be missing, and as no strangers were in the store, except the two men, they were suspected of the robbery. Mr. BRAND immediately reported the robbery at the Beekman-street Police Station and the Central Detective Office, but as there was nothing in the box that the thieves could dispose of, he was anxious for the recovery of the box only on account of the temporary inconvenience its loss would occasion him. The finding of the box under the circumstances narrated showed that the thieves, upon reaching a safe covert, had hastily made an examination and made the same discovery. Chagrined at this hard luck, they had evidently abandoned the box and its contents at the place where it was found, and had not made a dollar by their hazardous adventure.

WORKINGMEN'S UNION.

The Late Labor Congress Censured, and its Proceedings to be Investigated.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the New-York Workingmen's Union last evening, at Early Closing Hall, No. 267 Bowery, Mr TAYLOR, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to take action in relation to extending aid to the family of the late WILLIAM H. SYLVIS, made a verbal report, approving the action of the late National Labor Congress in Philadelphia, in levying a tax of 10 cents on the members of each of the trades' unions throughout the country, for the purpose of raising a fund for the family of Mr. SYLVIS. The Committee recommended that the delegates here press the collection of this assessment in their respective organizations, which will serve every purpose designed to be forwarded by the appointment of this Committee. The report was accepted, the recommendation adopted, and the Committee discharged.

On the call for reports from the various local organizations, it was announced that the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union were about to hold a National Convention in Brooklyn on the 14th inst.; that among the clothing cutters a hundred men had determined to go into the coöperative business, with a prospect of success.

A communication was read from J. GEORGE ECCARIUS, General Secretary of the English National Labor Union, condoling with the workingmen of America on the death of the late Mr. SYLVIS. Ordered on file.

Mr. JESSUP reported that he had visited the Collar Laundry Union, of Troy, N. Y.; that the strike which lately took place there is ended, and that the Union is about starting a coöperative manufactory.

Mr. W. J. JESSUP, from the delegation to the late Labor Congress, presented, on behalf of the delegation, a report of the doings of that body.

By request, Mr. JESSUP read, for the information of the meeting only, the platform adopted by the Congress, and the report of the Committee on Mining there presented.

Mr. BLISSERT thought this report was not sufficient. He hoped Mr. JESSUP would inform the meeting of the "snubbing" given to the legitimate trades' organizations by the political hacks who managed to foist themselves on the Congress as delegates.

Mr. ALEX. TROUP coincided with Mr. BLISSERT. He thought that there were delegates to that Convention who had no business there; and also, that the true labor organizations were insulted by the admission, in the first instance, of Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who is a bitter foe to the best interests of the real workers in the printing business in this City; who has her paper printed in the meanest "rat" office in New-York. Who is HORACE H. DAY, of New-York? What labor organization did he represent? He is nothing more than the money-finder, the go-between for the political hacks to operate on the Labor Congress. Yet he was admitted as a delegate in a Workingmen's Convention. There was, he felt assured, a movement on foot in that Congress, to sell out the workingmen of the country to political leaders. He was willing to be governed by the platform of a real Labor Congress, but not by a set of political hucksters who assume to be workingmen merely to serve party purposes.

Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG coincided with the last speaker. He thought the time would come when there would be a Congress of real workingmen, and it would act independently of all political hacks. With the platform of the late Congress he was satisfied, but not with all who had a hand in framing it.

The discussion was continued at further length, when it was finally decided to refer the whole matter to a committee of one from each organization, to investigate as to the proceedings of the Labor Congress, and report at a mass meeting to be held hereafter.

Mr. TAYLOR offered the following:

Resolved, That the Workingman's Union of New-York City has looked forward to the meeting of the National Labor Congress with deep anxiety, hoping to be able to ratify all its acts; but now, that the labors of that body are completed, we, the delegates here sitting, regret to say, that while we are able to indorse some of its acts, we feel that the constituent parts of that body were such that the workingmen of the United States have been grossly insulted thereby.

Resolved, That this body repudiates the Labor Congress, as constituted, and recommends the appointment of one delegate from each organization represented here, as a committee, to consult upon and report immediately a plan to organize a National Workingmen's Union, in which none but *bona fide* laboring men and women shall take a part.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Mass Meeting.

Discussion then arose as to the propriety of holding a mass meeting of the workingmen of the city, to give expression to their thanks to President GRANT for having overruled the decision of United States Attorney-General HOAR, which was adverse to the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law. The question was also mooted whether Governor HOFFMAN should be censured for failing to issue a proclamation for the enforcement of the eight-hour labor system on all public works under the control of the State authorities, there being a law on the statute book declaring that eight hours' labor shall constitute a legal day's work. Pending the debate, however, the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN REFORM.

Meeting of the Brooklyn Citizens' Association—Address to the Citizens Adopted—The City Ruled by Selfish Politicians—Combination for Their Overthrow Advised.

An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Citizens' Reform Association was held at the City Salesroom, in Court-street, last evening, Mr. MORRIS REYNOLDS presiding.

The following address was adopted:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF KINGS COUNTY: A period has arrived in the history of your affairs as regards taxation, that demands your earnest solicitude and immediate action. Our fathers in their wisdom rebelled, because they were taxed without being fairly represented, and the maxim by them promulgated, that "Taxation without representation is tyranny," has become to Americans a household expression. That maxim can more fitly apply to you than it did to them, and the time is now ripe for you to rebel from the rule of the two parties now pretending to struggle for the mastery, and to crush their machinery, so that your votes shall represent you and no one else. Representation though nominally accredited to you, has become a shameful farce. Laws which should be enacted for your benefit and protection, are, in fact, enacted to increase your burdens. Legislators who should be chosen from those among you who are willing to serve your interests, are not allowed by party primaries even the privilege of becoming candidates; while men whose sole aim it is to advance their own interest at whatever cost to you, are almost invariably successful candidates. It shows the disreputable character of so large a majority of party primaries, that honest citizens are unwilling to participate in them. The executive branches of your Government, created, as you were taught to believe, to promote just and impartial laws, in fact inaugurate, perfect and carry out schemes to enrich the rings, composed, it is reasonably presumed, of executive officers and their friends, while at the same time those same officers pretend to act as your faithful stewards. Even your Judiciary, which, from the very dawn of the history of government, has been believed to be the sure refuge from oppression in every form, has come to be looked upon with painful suspicion. Under such auspices representation is simply farcical. It is really misrepresentation, and if allowed to continue it will be more dangerous to your future than no representation at all. If the evils which spring from such pretended representation are allowed to continue, taxation thereunder will increase in tyranny. The leaders of the political parties have for years struggled with each other to control your affairs, and, while pretending to be bitterly hostile, have in fact woven their plans together behind the scenes, and thereby to-day command riches and power. In such a critical period it would seem as though the Press whose watchful sentinels should ever be on guard to detect fraud and wrong, would hurl its terrible weapons at the heads of the offenders and demand of justice that they should return to the people their ill-gotten gains. Instead of such a course, it opens its miniature batteries, aimed at no one, and makes no more impression on the public ear than do the playthings of children. We can all bear witness how bravely it spoke in behalf of right during our national struggle; but now when a tyranny as dangerous is seated among us, the Press coquettes and plays hide-and-seek with public miscreants, and at the same time patting the people on the back, beguiles them with soft and winning words into believing that their liberties are growing stronger every day. There is no citizen, be he ever so ignorant, who does not understand that such sycophancy and smoothness come of submission to the political money king, whose sceptre, stronger than that of Emperor or Czar, commands from its subjects silence or its equivalent. Therefore the Press looks upon political reform as ridiculous and reformers as impracticable and old fogies. With no hope of help from that quarter, it is not strange that the plans of those who hold your political destinies in their grasp, should grow deeper and more terrible as they are allowed to thrive. Politics has become a dishonorable science of treachery and trade, instead of being an honorable and enviable profession as in your earlier days. Your political skies will not grow bright so long as men of no character, education, or the slightest social influence are allowed to be your representatives. It is not presumed that all who are politicians are dishonest, but it is quite safe to assert it of a large majority of them. The workings of your local politics can be compared to the working of a clock. each political officer is assigned a partial or entire control of a whole or other portion of the Government clock, and each so carefully guards the particular wheel allotted to him, that he knows to a minute when the time has arrived for him to receive his share of the spoils. "Rings" are the order of the day, and such expertness is used in their formation and management, that the lesson is being learned by all who seek to obtain influence and wealth by unjust means. Long before you are to be benefited by a bridge connecting you with New-York, politicians will have absorbed the money wrung from you to pay for it; and it is entirely safe to predict that the New-York Court-house and Harlem Bridge comedies will be enacted for your benefit, and while the politicians do all the laughing you will pay at terrible rates for their entertainment. Fancy pavements will furnish fancy horses for politicians and their friends to ride. Your parks will be adorned with the choicest works of nature and art at your expense, which a large majority of you will rarely or never see. Sewers and water-pipes will be run around and through your territory like cobwebs, and you will pay for them by force over and over again. You will build and pay for streets only for overfed monopolists to use as a means to enrich themselves. This will be truthful experience for your future benefit. That you will be taxed at enormous rates for all these blessings, there is not the slightest doubt. The remedy is in your own hands. You must not allow Commissions, Boards, Assessors, Supervisors, Aldermen, and hosts of other officials and their friends, to join hands around your property, and not use your best exertions to break your bonds. You must elect to office men who can afford to work for your interests, but who cannot afford to lose their character and honor in doing so. The power of both the political parties who are now so solicitous to guard your rights must be broken, for not till then will your property be safe from the tax-gatherers and the Sheriff. Democratic and Republicans candidates must no longer with pretence of honesty guaranteed before election, and after then, meet to divide the spoils. There are honest and true men in both parties, who will, if properly supported, take upon themselves the responsibilities of every office in your gift. Every law which has been enacted for your injury they will use their best exertions to repeal, and all combinations for your detriment they will in every lawful way attempt to crush. As all political power by the Constitution resides in you, if you use it by simply electing honest and capable men to office, you will in a short time shake the vampire politicians from their hold on you. The Citizens' Relief Association has sprung into existence from an earnest desire of the people of all parties in Kings County to discard partisan affiliations and ties, and take a new start in the election of officers from the people. It is not the desire of the Association to defeat in the coming, or any election, any honest and capable man, but it is its desire and determination to see that irresponsible, ignorant or untrustworthy men shall not be elected to any office in the gift of the people. For that purpose the Association earnestly asks the aid of all persons who desire reform in taking steps at once to organize branch associations in their separate wards and towns, or to use such measures as their own good sense may suggest, to place in official positions honest and capable men, and all suggestions in that particular will receive the respectful attention of the Association. It is also proposed to lay before you, at stated times, facts and figures in regard to the workings of the various combinations now thriving upon your property as will not only surprise but startle you. The past history, present position and future prospects of those who have and now abuse their trusts will receive attention, and all facts in respect thereto will be used for your benefit. As, by the constitution of the Association, no fee is to be exacted, it is hoped that all citizens who love good and honest government will enroll themselves under its banner.

Mr. WILLEY said he had been informed that $26,000 in one case and $19,000 in another instance had been paid to gentlemen for searching the same title of Prospect Park property. The assessments for paving Atlantic-street with Nicolson pavement would amount to $500 per lot. He also alluded to the increase of twenty-five per cent. in the valuation of the taxable property of the county, a transaction that would add $125,000 to the State tax.

Mr. SHEPARD and others also made similar statements.

The meeting adjourned till next Friday evening.

The Eunadelphæ.

The Eunadelphæ is a society composed of Miss ANNA DICKINSON, the President; Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, Mrs. ELIZABETH PHELPS, Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY and Mrs. WILBOUR. The significance of the composite Greek word is "United Sisters." The object of the Society is to promote female suffrage and the welfare, mental and material, of women generally. A proposed feature of their plan is to give breakfasts to different editors or public men whom they may wish to win over to their cause. Mr. GREELEY, who has proved of late somewhat refractory in the *Tribune* upon the woman suffrage question, was the first subject selected for their blandishments. He breakfasted with them yesterday at the Woman's Bureau, No. 49 East Twenty-third-street, and held a two hours' conversation upon their favorite topics. As the meal was choice and bountiful, Mr. GREELEY gained satisfaction at least, if not edification. Miss DICKINSON and Mrs. WILBOUR were both absent from the City.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

The Site not to be Changed—Progress of the Work.

The excavations on the site of the new Post Office, at the lower end of the Park, are rapidly progressing. The night force set at work last Monday has been steadily engaged every night since. On an average thirty carts have been kept running, carrying out between 400 and 500 loads nightly. The excavation has reached a depth of twenty-five feet in some places, and is to be carried down to twenty-eight feet. Next Monday, probably, the work of laying the concrete foundation bed and building the sustaining wall will commence. At present 200 men are employed on the work, each laboring ten hours a day, and receiving from $2 to $2 50 per diem. The force will be largely increased.

The work has proceeded so far that the proposed change of the site is no longer talked of, and is not desired by the Government. The Common Council having neglected to take action with regard to the application, approved by the Governor and the Mayor, and authorized by the Legislature, for an extension of twenty feet to the northward of the ground originally stipulated for, the building will be erected on the latter, and no further effort will be made to induce action on the part of the City fathers. The ground which the workmen are excavating consists of one and a half acres. Its appearance has been very much changed since the work was commenced. The trees are all down, the fountain has disappeared and the ground has sunk to the depth before mentioned. Once a month during the progress of the work a photograph of the scene is to be sent to the architect, Mr. A. B. MULLETT, at Washington, which will enable him to discern at a glance, with tolerable clearness, how much has been accomplished during the preceding thirty days. The following contracts for materials for the new Post Office have been awarded:

The contract for excavation has been awarded to Mr. EVERARD, of this City, at the rate of 83 cents a cubic yard. The contract for cement has been awarded to Messrs. DELAFIELD & BAXTER, at $1 97 a barrel. They are now delivering the cement, storing it in sheds which have been erected at the north side of the plot.

CHARLES V. HOFF, of Pennsylvania, was the successful bidder for supplying the concrete for $3 37 per cubic yard.

The contract for supplying the rubble stone was awarded to JAMES E. NEAL, of Philadelphia, at $5 72 a yard.

The contract for the granite was awarded to C. P. DIXON, of this City, at the rate of 65 cents per cubic foot prepared. The granite is to be brought from Dixon's Island, off the coast of Maine, and is to be delivered as required.

SHARP SWINDLING SCHEME.

Operations of a Dealer in Photograph Cards—Cunningly-Devised Plan for Duping Rogues.

A man named WILLIAM TUNBRIDGE was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday afternoon, having been arrested by Special Detective TAPLEG, of Collector BAILEY'S Revenue District, on the charge of selling photograph cards of United States Treasury notes without a license. It transpired that the accused conducted business at No. 65 Wall-street, being known under the cognomens of "Gumbridge" and "Noyes." Statements were disclosed concerning him, apart from the particular charge preferred against him, which contained particulars of a sharp system of swindling, in which he was alleged to have been engaged. Paradoxical as it may appear, his roguery consisted of a practice for deceiving and defrauding dishonest people, it being in effect an offer for would-be dealers in counterfeit money. His swindle is best explained by the following extract from one of his circulars:

"MY DEAR SIR: We have in our possession a large stock of exact copies of the genuine United States Treasury notes, (executed by the most skilled men in the art outside of the State Prison,) which we desire to immediately dispose of on the following very liberal terms, viz.: Packages representing $200, in various denominations, price $15; packages representing $500, in various denominations, price $30; packages representing $1,000, in various denominations, price $50; packages representing $2,000, in various denominations, price $80, and so on for every package thereafter. If you order a $50-package we will sell to no one else in your vicinity or town, thereby giving you the exclusive right to circulate or appoint agents to do so in a town. For a county right you must order an $80-package. In order to induce you to assist us in circulating these notes we propose to send you any package on receipt of one-third the price we charge above, you paying us the balance (two-thirds) as soon after you receive the package as possible."

Circulars containing the above offer were forwarded by mail to different parts of the country. They were intended to give the impression that the writer had a large amount of counterfeit money in his possession, which he was desirous of disposing of in a secret manner at fair prices. The copies of the Treasury notes, however, were simply photograph cards. It is said that the accused has made over $50,000 by his ingenious operation.

OBITUARY.

Mr. James Otis.

Mr. JAMES OTIS, President of the North American Insurance Company, died at his residence in Twelfth-street, last evening, at 8:15 o'clock. He was somewhat injured about two weeks since by a severe fall, but had so far recovered as to visit his office. He returned, however, to his home on Wednesday evening of this week, and was heard to remark as he ascended the stairs that it was the last time. His melancholy prediction proved correct.

Mr. OTIS was the son of HARRISON GRAY OTIS, of Boston, but early in life became a resident of this City, where in business and in social circles he has occupied a prominent and honorable position. He was a man of genial manners and refined tastes. While his health permitted his house was renowned for its hospitality, and for the attractive circle by which it was frequented.

BE BEAUTIFUL.—If you desire beauty you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Beware of the Eggs

which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately

Will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

Brotherhood Library,

No. 129 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Catalogues now ready of 22,000 volumes, English, French and German. New books and periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

BEEF TEA IN THREE MINUTES.—LIEBIG'S Extract of Beef! Genuine! Price reduced! The right thing for family use and for invalids. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

Geo. A. Prince & Co.'s Organs and melodeons can be found in all the principal music stores in the United States and British Provinces. Their factory is the oldest in the United States, and over 45,000 of their instruments are now in use. Agent in New-York, S. T. GORDON. Agent in Philadelphia, JAMES BELLOK.

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CLEMENT—ALLEN.—In Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, Mr. FREDERICK CLEMENT, Jr., of this City, to Miss LAURA M. CLARKE ALLEN, of Syracuse. No cards.

DIED.

BOOLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 2, FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members and ex-members of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors, and of the City and County Government, together with the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Baptist Church on 6th-st., near Avenue C.

FERGUSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 2, JANETTE, widow of the late John Ferguson, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 210 West 46th-st., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

FROTHINGHAM.—On Friday, Sept. 3, in Brooklyn, MARGARET, infant daughter of Robt. F. and Catharine J. Frothingham, aged 8 months.

Funeral on Sunday, at 3 P. M., from No. 73 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

MONCRIEF.—On Friday, Sept. 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, George F. More, Esq., Millerton, Dutchess County, N. Y., ALICE MONCRIEF, mother of Hon. James Moncrief, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 102 Amity-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OSBORNE.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 2, THOMAS B. OSBORNE, in the 72d year of his age.

OTIS.—On Friday, Sept. 3, at his residence in this City, JAMES W. OTIS, in the 70th year of his age.

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FOR SALE—LOW FIGURES.—BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.—A property of 33 acres; commanding ground and fine house; near present Morris and Essex Railroad, and nearer line of Midland Railroad. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A GOTHIC cottage, (furnished,) on Palisade-av., with one acre of improved land running through to the next street, and having a full view of the Hudson to Staten Island. Price, $25,000. Address T. H., Box No. 3,084 New-York Post Office, or apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—MILK farm of 50 acres, all cultivated, very good soil, excellent water, with a fine two-story house, barn and other outbuildings; stock: Three horses, nine cows, poultry; also three wagons and all farming utensils and crops. One hour from New-York. Price $12,000. Call on LOUIS BEER, No. 18 Centre-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE MOST attractive residences in STAMFORD, CONN.

The house is replete with every convenience, is completely and handsomely furnished, and in every way suitable for a large family. Beautiful lawn, fruit and shade trees; in one of the best streets, and within six minutes' walk of churches, stores, Post Office and depot.

Fourteen trains daily from 27th-st. and 4th-av.

Will be let for twelve or eighteen months or on a lease until the 1st day of May, 1872.

For further particulars and terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FARM-HOUSE BEAUTIfully located and in fine order, two miles from Peekskill, and near the country residence of Henry Ward Beecher. Rent $500 per annum. Oil-cloths, shades and stoves for sale. For particulars address COMFORT, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV.—CORNER HOUSE AND FURniture to let until 1st of May next; a charming position, near Madison-square; rent $550 per month. Apply to JOHN MUDIE, No. 696 Broadway, over drug store.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 78th-st., near 4th-av., in perfect order. Rent very low. RICH'D WILLIAMSON, Pres't Bull's Head Bank.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET—PRICE REDUCED—No. 34 Liberty-st., next door to the Post Office. Inquire at Room No. 24. J. LEWIS.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, a three or four-story furnished house in a respectable private neighborhood; furniture need not be expensive and showy, but must be complete and in good order; occupation from the 1st of October or November; highest references will be given. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE BEtween 24th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th avs. Address G., Box No. 3,604 Post Office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

Positive sale by order of James A. Williamson, Esq., of

160 BUILDING LOTS,
AT
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
ON
THURSDAY, Sept. 16,
At 1 P. M., on the premises.

These lots are well located, five minutes' walk from the station, on Avenues U and V and 4th and 5th sts., and in the midst of improvements.

Terms unusually easy: Ten per cent. on the day of sale and $10 a month thereafter; or $25 a quarter, with interest, on deferred payments.

Bergen Point is but twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, with sixty trains daily, running at all hours of the day and night.

Sale absolute.

Every man can save $10 a month from his wages and salary, and own a desirable lot in a good location.

No better savings bank can be found for the poor man.

Special trains from the foot of Liberty-st. at 12½ P. M. Maps and passes will be in readiness at the office of the auctioneers seven days before the sale.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

Preparatory notice of great sale of

250 BUILDING LOTS,
to be held at
AVENEL, N. J.,
ONE MILE FROM RAHWAY,
on the premises, on
TUESDAY, Sept. 14.

These lots are beautifully located immediately at the station, and are elevated 100 feet above the City of Rahway. The streets are in good condition, and the property unexceptionable.

These lots will be sold positively to the highest bidder, without limit.

Maps and free passes will be in readiness at the office of the auctioneer, by the 5th inst.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF A HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF THE CHOICEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK. SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. THIS SPLENDID ESTATE OF THE LATE MOSES ROGERS, Consisting of upwards of 300 ACRES OF LAND, 70 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER, ALMOST ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY LONG ISLAND SOUND AND STAMFORD HARBOR, having been subdivided into 100 VILLA PLOTS of about two acres each, will positively be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, on the premises, on the arrival of the steamboat from New-York. Full particulars in a few days. Maps and pamphlets now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and of G. S. SPAULDING, Esq., at the depot, Stamford, Conn.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1864 and 1865, and for regular rents for Croton water for the years 1863 and 1864, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869. jy31-1w3m8a

FINANCIAL.

GOLD LOAN
OF
The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
DUE 1889,
OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER WORKS COMPANY, FOR SALE AT EIGHTY PER CENT. FLAT. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST CLASS
TEN PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

Whole debt of the township (this loan)........ $50,000
Assessed value........ 276,000
Real valuation........ 1,500,000

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMery and Eufala Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117.5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis....	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern.....	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western....	521	7,261
Illinois Central............	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated........ $1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:
Operating expenses, 50 per cent........ $702,300
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent........ 140,000
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold. 56,000
Set aside as Sinking Fund........ 10,000— 908,300

Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses $496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
TOWN OF PRINCETON, INDIANA,
with ten per cent. of the principal payable annually, having ten years to run.

We have for sale a limited amount of these bonds, issued for school purposes, and constituting the entire indebtedness of the town, which we are authorized to sell at par. The liberal terms of these bonds and their undoubted security, render them a most desirable investment. JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, 80 Broadway.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,
all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND scrip and Government securities purchased and for sale by O. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

10-20 BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER OF
BONDS
OF
BUCHANAN COUNTY,
STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an election held for this purpose, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

With the option of paying them after ten years, bearing TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.) Interest, the legal rate in Missouri, payable on the 1st of July and January, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Principal Payable in New-York.

The entire debt of Buchanan County, including the Bonds now offered for sale, is only $500,000, and is secured by a lien on the County property and individual property, both real estate and personal, of the citizens residing in the County, amounting by the taxable returns to $13,000,000, pledged to pay the Bonds now offered for sale, while the taxable wealth of the City of St. Joseph, which is the capital of Buchanan County, amounts to $12,000,000, making the combined wealth of the County and Capital City $25,000,000.

Price, 96 and Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, POSSESSING A SECURITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND WILL FURNISH SATISFACTORY INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	122⅛	.....	5-20 Coupon, '67.	121⅛	121⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	122¾	.....	5-20 Coupon, '68.	120⅝	120⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862..	122	.....	10-40 Regist'd..	111⅜	.....
5-20 Coupon, '62..	122½	.....	10-40 Coupon...	111⅝	112
5-20 Coupon, '64..	122⅛	122⅜	Gold..........	135⅝	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '65,	122⅝	122⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	110¾	111
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	120¾	120⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also, to elect three Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of September. Dated Aug. 28, 1869.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are now opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, where the stocks of the Company can be transferred. Per order,

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, GEORGE B. GRINNELL, JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS and HORACE F. CLARK, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "of limited partnerships," that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is GEORGE B. GRINNELL & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said firm is buying and selling stocks, bonds, securities and gold and silver coin and bullion, exclusively on commission; that the said GEORGE B. GRINNELL and JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS are the general partners, and the said HORACE F. CLARK is the special partner; that all of said partners, general and special, reside in the City and County of New-York, and that the principal place of business of the said partnership is in the City and County of New-York; that the special partner has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, and that the said partnership commences on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and is to terminate on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

GEORGE B. GRINNELL,
JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS,
General Partners.
HORACE F. CLARK,
Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1869.

WILLIAM S. SEE HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of WM. S. SEE & CO. NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

LEONARD, BIRD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 146 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON.
IMPORTANT SALE
OF
NEW FURNITURE.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
(Sold on account of vacating the premises,)
AT THE WAREROOMS OF E. A. SMALLWOOD,
Corner of Beach and Lincoln sts., Boston.

The entire stock of finished and unfinished Furniture, comprising, in part,

200 PARLOR SUITES,
of various styles, from $100 to $400 a set;
200 SOFAS, of various styles;
300 EASY CHAIRS;
300 PATENT RECLINING COUCHES;
300 PATENT RECLINING EASY AND LADIES' CHAIRS;
EXTENSION DINING TABLES, CHAIRS AND LOUNGES, in suites;
300 LOUNGES;
PATENT SOFA BEDS;
PATENT LOUNGES;
PATENT RECLINING CHAIRS;
DINING CHAIRS;
500 CENTRE TABLES;
Of various styles, &c., &c., &c.

The whole comprising one of the largest and best stocks of Furniture ever sold in this city.

Catalogues ready and the Furniture on exhibition three days previous to sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, &C.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, consisting of bedding, clothing and dressings, among which will be found the following, viz.: 3,000 bed sacks, 2,500 blankets, 4,000 counterpanes, 4,000 gutta percha bed covers, 4,500 hair pillows, 5,000 pillow cases, 5,000 linen sheets, 15,000 drawers, 25,000 shirts, 3,000 socks, 19,000 dozen roller bandages. Also, napkins, cotton and woolen tape, picked lint, cotton wadding, red flannel, saddlers' silk, linen thread, 14,000 lbs. condensed milk, 20,000 lbs. beef extract.

All the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues, containing full particulars, ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days. CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction at the Navy-yard, New-York, at noon, on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869, a large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, Comprising heavy and moderate size guns, shot and shell, small arms and miscellaneous stores.

Refer to the New-York *Journal of Commerce* for advertisement in detail, and for further information apply at the Ordnance Office, Navy-yard, New-York.

By order of Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, Commandant of the Yard.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middleton and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows; At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

TO LYCEUMS, LECTURE COMMITTEES, &C.—The American Literary Bureau is now prepared to make engagements with Lyceums and other Lecture Associations throughout the country for lecturers and entertainments of a musical and literary character. The Bureau's list includes Justin McCarthy, editor London *Morning Star;* Mark Twain, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Edwin P. Whipple, Olive Logan, Kate Field, Benson J. Lossing, the historian; P. B. Du Chaillu, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, C. Oscanyan, Prof. E. L. Youmans, Samuel L. Hewlett, Wirt Sikes, John G. Saxe, Henry Nicholls, Professor Hitchcock, Josiah Phillips Quincy, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Professor Rufus Adams, Thomas W. Knox, George Wakeman, John J. Pinkerton, E. P. Nowell, editor of *American Odd Fellow,* Professor Homer B. Sprague, Cornell University; Rev. T. E. Kittredge, Benj. F. Taylor, Rev. J. D. Sweet, Dr. Griscom, George Kennan, the Siberian traveler; Maria A. Stetson, Annie E. Potter, Stephen Massett (Jeems Pipes;) Wm. H. Pope, the recitationist; Rev. W. R. Alger, Hon. Ingersoll Lockwood, Mr. Carter, Hon. M. Bovee, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Elias Nason, O. D. Munson, L. S. Townsend, the Hutchinson Family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox Leggett in Shakespearian rehearsals, and many others whose names appear in the Circular.

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Post Office Box No. 6,701.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, NOS. 127 AND 129 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1869.

LEATHER HOSE FOR SALE.—About five thousand feet of good second-hand 2½ inch leather hose, with couplings, suitable for use of hand engines or for other purposes, are offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a low price. The hose can be examined and purchases made on application to JAMES GALWAY, Esq., Treasurer, at these headquarters.

CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

SILVER WARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BY PURCHASING YOUR
SILVER WARE
Direct from the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER.
Also, Dealers in
FINE PLATED WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
787 and 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st., up stairs.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG!—MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers—14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD Minister in charge. Rev. H. DUYCKINCK will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, this church will reopen for Divine service on SUNDAY, 5th inst. Sermon by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M. Strangers heartily welcome.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. A. R. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening discourse will be particularly addressed to the young. Love Feast on Friday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BAKER, formerly of Williamsburg, L. I., will preach, Morning and Evening, on SUNDAY, 5th inst. Subject in the morning—*The Penitent Thief;* in the evening—*The Finished Work of Christ.* Services commence in the morning at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR (the Pastor) will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT.—MEETING AT NO. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton. Preaching Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M. *The Spirit,* by J. K. BELLOWS, at 3 P. M. Elder BURNS will preach, after which the Lord's Supper will be administered. The public are invited.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEment, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be open for divine service without intermission during the Summer months. Strangers are affectionately invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Exercises appropriate to the opening of the Sabbath School will be held during the afternoon session.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—The regular services in this church will be resumed on SUNDAY, the 5th inst. Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Strangers made welcome.

SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. D. O. FERRIS, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. W. HORNE. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Services resumed SABBATH, Sept. 5, 1869. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, on SUNDAY MORNING. The ordinance of baptism in the EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF John-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Nassau and William sts., having returned, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Hours of service on SUNDAY: 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School: 2½ o'clock P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—WEST 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Rev. G. C. ESRAY will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public cordially invited.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE Spiritualists will resume regular meetings at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, Sept. 5. Rev. MOSES HULL will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 2½ P. M.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., will reopen on SUNDAY. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the evening.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—The Pastor, Rev. J. J. BROUNER, has returned to the City, and will preach on LORD'S DAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. E. C. MILES WILL PREACH at the New-England Congregational Church, Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., near 42d-st. Service at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion in connection with morning service. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL resume preaching SUNDAY, Sept. 5, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in Schermerhorn-st., between Nevin and Powers sts. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., has returned from his Summer vacation, and will preach in the chapel of the Trinity Baptist Church, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, near corner of 14th-st.—Rev. A. LONGACRE, Pastor, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, 5th inst. In the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIation, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Prayer meeting SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. The meeting is open to young men, strangers and the public generally.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., will reopen on SUNDAY (Sept. 5.) Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST HARLEM METHODIST EPISCOpal Church.—Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, the Pastor, having returned to the City, will preach in said church, on SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIety, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH of St. James, on East 15th-st., near 3d-av., will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 5. Preaching, by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 2½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—This church will be reopened for Divine worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 5. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. D. WRIGHT is supplying the pulpit in the absence of the Pastor (now in Europe.) Preaching every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. D. D. SAHLER WILL PREACH IN the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 5th-av. and 11th-st., will be open for divine service SUNDAY, Sept. 5; services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., EAST OF 3D-av.—Church of the Good Shepherd.—Rev. JOHN J. ROBERTS will officiate on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

IMPENDING EVENTS.—S. S. SNOW S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Cleansing of the Sanctuary.*—Dan. viii., 13, 14.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. R. SIMMONS will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., for Deaf Mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, CORner 5th-av. and 21st-st.—The regular morning and evening services in this church will be resumed SUNDAY, Sept. 5.

CHRISTIANS MEET TO EAT THE Lord's Supper SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 28 Rutgers-st. "For as often as ye eat this bread, &c., ye do show the Lord's death till He come."

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Rev. Dr. McELROY'S,) 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be reopened on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, D. D., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., will open for divine service SUNDAY, Sept. 5. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARKET-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting, 3½ P. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church will be open for Divine service next SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVEsant-square, will be opened for public worship SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH, REV. Dr. ADAMS, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH, Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

AN ORGANIST WANTS A POSITION in a Protestant Church in this City or vicinity. Address J. E. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 5th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich st., by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, both at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ALLEN-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Allen-st., near Grand,) having been closed for important alterations and repairs, will be reopened for public worship SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The people are made welcome, and all are invited.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST Church will reopen the house of worship on LORD'S DAY, Sept. 5. Rev. WM. S. CLAPP will occupy the pulpit during the absence of the Pastor, Dr. ARMITAGE, who is now in Europe. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR of the Third Congregational (Unitarian) Society, and President of the Free Religious Association, will resume his services at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., OF St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach at the Protestant Episcopal Church, 31st-st., near 2d-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 7½ P. M. A collection will be taken in behalf of the Church. Rev. N. L. BRIGGS, Assistant-Minister.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—This church will be reopened on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, for divine service and the Holy Communion. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESbyterian Church, north side, west of Broadway.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

REV. T. M. DAWSON PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, ON 33d-st., west of 8th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. FELIX, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF REDEMPTION, REV. U. SCOTT, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY at the usual place, De Garmo's Hall, 5th-av. and 14th-st., in the Morning at 10½ o'clock, in the Evening at 7½.

STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Stanton-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Sept. 5, by the Pastor, C. RHODES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER DIRECT.

The world renowned steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS, will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., AT FIVE P. M.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER, will leave (alternate days) DAILY (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Murray-st.)

AT 6 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT. FREIGHT received at Pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier No. 28 up to 6 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, forming the line to Boston via Newport, will be hauled off and that route closed for the season. The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will touch at Newport while en route to and from Fall River.

JAS. FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, FARE 50 CENTS.

The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return, 75 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point and Cold Spring. The splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE leaves foot of Morris-st., Jersey City, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; Vestry-st., North River, 7:45; Christopher-st., 8 o'clock; 34th-st., 8:30. Passengers have two hours at Newburg, and three hours at West Point. Lands at Jersey City on return trip. Fare 50 cents each way.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 31...10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31...2 P. M.
Wednes., Sept. 1...11 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1.3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2.12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 2...4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3.....3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4.6:30 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4..3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4.6:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—BOATS LEAVE from the North River, Christopher-st., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. From the East River—North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

N. B.—The East River boat will discontinue her trips to Coney Island on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.

Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Rosyln.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:10 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4 | INDIA.....Sept. 25
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 11 | CALEDONIA.....Oct. 2
EUROPA.....Sept. 18 | ITALIA.....Oct. 9

and thence SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75; intermediate, $30. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $30. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, Sept. 7, 7 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
WILLIS DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $70.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $148 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PERIERE, FOR BREST (and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

PASSENGERS BY THE PERIERE,

Visiting Paris, will find a most comfortable home in the celebrated
AMERICAN FAMILY HOTEL,
No. 8 RUE ROVIGO,
formerly No. 30 Rue de la Reinfaisance, near the Boulevard Males Herbes and l'Eglise St. Augustine, Paris.

H. YOUNG, Proprietor,
formerly of New-York, Nos. 18 and 20 West 9th-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Sept. 8 | Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9 | Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15 | Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30
Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16 | Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22 | Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, 3,182 tons.....Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.....Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,016 tons.....Sept. 29, at 4 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,592 tons.....Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,555 tons.....Oct. 13.

CABIN PASSAGE.....Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON,
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, Steerage.
$150 to $300. $75.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 1ST AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 16—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting
MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received up till 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SAMPSON, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SAILS, SATURDAY, Sept. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Sept. 11.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VANSICE, via Nassau, Sept. 9
EAGLE, Captain R. B. GREENE.....Sept. 16
MISSOURI, Captain G. W. FARR.....Sept. 23

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & BRO., No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
I. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—OLD LINE.—Low rates.—One of the well-known first-class side-wheel steamships RIENZI, will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

The LODONA will follow from pier No. 20 East River.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 39 West-st.

Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy, half per cent.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Sept. 16.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARBETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 8. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. Green fields and pure air are on all sides. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term continues from the 1st of November to the last of March.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER,

No. 49 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th ava. Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $220 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. D. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL reopen its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Scientific, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,927 and 1,929 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SOUTHEASTERLY, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 22d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 6.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best city schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,227.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS is being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL,
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS SANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 28 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 128, 126, 130 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School.

Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.

Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 107 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. *Physical culture.* French *practically* the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 13, at Nos. 497, 499 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 20th-st., (Rosevelt Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. BOSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 29TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th ava.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.)
WILL REOPEN (IN THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM.—NOTICE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 6, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

HASTINGS COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Hastings, on the Hudson. Boarding school for ten boys. Opens Sept. 13. C. WINTHROP STARR, Principal, recently Vice-Principal of Yonkers Commercial and Collegiate Institute.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 37th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 23d-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, REsiding in Cambridge, will take into his family one or two pupils to receive a thorough preparation for college, in a pleasant home. He has had experience in college teaching, and can offer the highest testimonials of his scholarship and ability by reference to Rev. Dr. Peabody, Professor Child and others of the University. For terms, &c., address HARVARD GRADUATE, Box No. 698, Cambridge, Mass.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French is taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. Few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, classic, modern languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

LANGUE ET LITTERATURE FRANÇaises classe du soir; lecons particulieres. S'adresser à M. A. GORY, Pasteur de l'Eglise Presb. Francaise, No. 324 West 18th-st.

M. GORY, peut aussi recommander une bonne Institutrice Francaise.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnasium. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven. Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASsical School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 220 Broadway. Gentle but gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY WILL reopen Sept. 6. For particulars apply to the Principal. Mrs. S. J. LIFE,
Rye, N. Y.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

OAK GROVE INSTITUTE—BOARDING School for boys at Mt. Morris, N. Y.; $300 covers all ordinary expenses. Fall term begins Sept. 15. Send to Principal, Rev. GEO. R. HOWELL, for circular.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 23d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS FREEMAN WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 22, at No. 109 East 39th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER,
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

PACKARD.

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.

The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 52 54th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 620 BROADWAY, New-York,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident professors have been added to the able corps of instructors.

Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 620 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

MADAM C. MEARS,

MADAM PROSSER,
DIRECTRESS,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Of these the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen. No. 27 West 32d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 202 West 34th-st.
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

P. W. MOELLER'S

German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 336 West 29th-st.
G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
F. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S

Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 338 West 22d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chem

SHREWSBURY RIVER.

Life on the River—Effect of the Sudden Cold Weather—The Oyster—Manner of Taking the Crop—Extent and Cost of Carrying on the Business—Pound Fishing—How it is Done—A Regatta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FAIRHAVEN, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869.

The sudden advent of cool weather in this favored region has created a regular stampede among the summer visitors at the Highlands. At Fort Washington and the other landings on the Navesink River, the class of visitors have proved themselves no mere summer birds, for scarcely any of them have as yet deserted their nests. At LIGIER's Pavilion Hotel and the Port Washington House the ladies are quite enterprising in their excursions, despite the coolness of the atmosphere. The hotel at Fair Haven is also thronged with guests—so much so that the accommodations will be extended during the Fall and Winter. Unlike those who habitually rush down to the caravanseries at Long Branch, the visitors seeking Summer enjoyments on the Navesink River omit all that frivolity so noticeable at the Branch, and the result is enjoyment of a healthier and more sensible character. Boating and driving form the principal modes of pleasure here, and, as the weather has hitherto proved very clear and fine, the opportunities have been frequent. No one in search of real enjoyment in the country can find a finer region in which to pass their vacation than Shrewsbury River.

SHREWSBURY OYSTERS.

There is scarcely any one in New-York who is in any way partial to oysters, but knows that the Shrewsbury oyster is highly relished by epicures, but the great trouble for several years has been that "Shrewsburys" were scarce and dear. This is due to a variety of causes, one of the principal being the extensive steamboat competition on the river, and the consequent covering of the oyster beds with the mud disturbed by the paddle-wheels of the steamers. The oyster is a tender creature, and cannot bear any serious disturbance in the stream or bay where it has been planted, consequently the "Shrewsbury" bivalve languished under the dense coating of mud thrown over it, and gave up its placid life in utter disgust at the encroaching civilization of mankind. The steamboat competition has now ceased, however, and the oysters are beginning once more to thrive, and the present season bids fair for a large crop. From just below Port Washington, up the river as far as Red Bank, a distance of nearly four miles, the oyster-beds are thickly strewn along both banks, and the general yield will be a remunerative one. Preparations are now being made for harvesting the crop, and in a few days rakers will be plenty on the river. Owners of beds are even now actively prospecting, and their reports and samples are very cheering and satisfactory.

MANNER OF GATHERING OYSTERS.

The mode of gathering the marketable oyster may not be generally understood by consumers, who seldom trouble themselves about such matters, so long as the edible suits their palate; but for the benefit of those desirous of information, a brief description will no doubt be interesting. Seed oysters are generally obtained by the Shrewsbury men in the James River, and near Cherrystone Inlet, Virginia, and a portion are sometimes procured from the inlets and bays on the Sound. These seedlings are very small in size, ranging from that of a new penny piece to that of the old copper cent. The price of seed oysters ranges from 50 cents to $1 per bushel, when delivered at the beds, and they are then sown broadcast over the depleted beds of the previous season. Once planted, the new beds are marked off by long stakes, whose tops gently undulate in the current of the stream for full three years, the oysters they guard not being disturbed during that time, except by some accidental occurrence. After three years' quiet growth, the oyster-beds are prospected about the latter part of August, and an idea gained as to the probable yield. If the result is a good one, and the oysters prove to be alive and well, raking is commenced in September and continued until the ice in the river stops business and closes the season. An oyster rake, or tongs, is a singular implement in appearance, but exceedingly effective for the purpose it is intended for. Imagine two long ash sticks linked together by a strong rivet some fifteen inches from the lower ends, armed with a stout cross piece of steel properly braced with iron rods. The inner sides of these cross pieces bear a formidable row of steel teeth, each row working inside the other. The oyster raker on arriving at the bed takes up a favorable position and at once commences operations by plunging his tongs into the bed, taking care that the jaws are open. On feeling bottom he with a peculiar rocking motion of his body and boat takes a firm hold of the accumulated oysters, and on getting a full load hauls up the rake and dumps the contents into the punt. Each rake brings up nearly a bushel of oysters, mud and waste shells, and as soon as the boat is laden the raker pulls in shore. He then selects a favorable location on the beach and shovels the mass out of the boat in a thick layer on the shore, usually taking care that the incoming tide has access to it for the purpose of washing the mud out. The process of weeding is rapidly gone through with, and the oysters are dexterously culled out of the mass, all superabundant shells and refuse cleaned off, and the marketable oysters sorted into different baskets. This accomplished, the yield is counted and washed in the river, the oysters being subsequently placed in barrels for transportation to market. Toward the end of the season the raking is continually carried on, in anticipation of the appearance of ice, and the culled oysters are then dumped in the water near shore as a reserve for the regular Fall supply. Such is the oyster trade. The business is a hazardous one, and requires considerable capital. Some of the beds in this river are valued at $8,000 or $10,000 each, and the smaller ones seldom fall below $1,000. The oystermen have two or three boats each, and are necessarily watermen in every sense of the word.

POUND NET FISHING.

There is another business in the fish line extensively engaged in by residents of Fair Haven and Port Washington. I refer to the "pound net" fishing off the beach of Sandy Hook neck, and other promontories along the Atlantic coast. The business is an interesting one and employs a large amount of capital in its prosecution. As may be readily inferred from the name, the fish are caught in nets placed at anchor on poles in the side currents, and the weirs are so arranged as to lead the fish into the pound, or square receptacle, thus trapping such unwary fins as may stray along the course of the nets. These weirs and pounds are built on the most gigantic scale, it requiring from seven to eight hundred fathoms of netting to build a single pound net and attendant weirs. The nets are one hundred and twenty meshes in depth, or about fifteen feet at the deepest point. Each set of nets and poles cost on an average between $3,000 and $4,000, and the owners are compelled to keep a fast-sailing, clipper-built boat, generally thirty feet long and seven foot beam. Each boat's crew consists of three men, the aggregate wages being about $60 per month, the engagement being for the entire six month's season, fish or no fish. As a general rule the business is a profitable one, as a good run of fish for a single month often covers the losses of the remainder, and leaves a handsome margin. This year the pound fishermen have met with poor luck, owing to the thoughtless if not reckless conduct of the crew on board a steamer anchored in the Horseshoe, off the Highlands, for the purpose of rendering out fish oil. The steamer is being provided with a miscellaneous collection of fish caught in "purse nets," and it appears that as soon as the men have rendered the oil they throw the pumace into the current, the consequence being that pound fishing has not proved successful this Fall, as the running fish avoid the refuse of the steamer's boilers and seek other localities. Had the season proved a good one the Shrewsbury people would all do well this year, and the City fish market be greatly benefited.

FARMING UNSUCCESSFUL.

Farming in this region is not as extensively carried on as it might be, and those who do work the land are seemingly unwilling to make the earth any returns for its productiveness. The corn crop is almost a failure owing to the continued drought, in some measure, though I believe that shallow plowing has been the principal cause. Potatoes seem to turn out well, and the schooners now loading in the river are receiving very fair cargoes of that vegetable. Melons and market truck, however, appear to be the principal reliance of the farmers, and one of the schooners at Fair Haven dock is now being almost entirely laden with water melons.

A REGATTA.

Quite a regatta came off here yesterday which proved a success. The course was ten miles, rounding two stake boats, and was won by the *Nellie B. Waters*, entered by Captain BORDEN. A large concourse of people were present from the neighboring watering places, and the occasion was one of considerable enjoyment. G. F. W.

BUILDING PROSPECTS.

Proposed New Buildings for the Week Ending Sept. 3.

The record of proposed new buildings for the week ending Sept. 3, does not make so good an exhibit for the building business as that for the preceding week, the falling off in number being nearly one-half—29 against 49. The two prominent buildings noted for the week ending yesterday are the new edifice for the New-York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers-street and College-place, and the iron-front store, corner of Grand and Crosby streets, 100 by 125 feet. The general complaint among those desirous of improving real estate seems to be the scarcity of money and the difficulty encountered in securing mortgage loans. Were this state of things changed, the building interest would experience a most favorable change. The cost of erecting buildings is much less than it was this time last year, so that the decrease of business cannot be charged to the necessity of an additional outlay as compared with 1868. Wages, as a general rule, are not in advance of the standard rates of last year; lumber is no dearer, to say the least; while the decrease in the price of brick and other material may be seen from the following comparative table:

	1869.	1868.
N. R. brick, ₱ M.	$9 50@10 00	$11 50@12 50
Kingston brick, ₱ M.	8 00@ 8 50	10 50@ 11 00
N. Jersey hard, ₱ M.	7 50@— —	8 00@ 9 00
Pale, ₱ M.	5 50@ 6 00	7 00@ 8 00
Croton fronts, ₱ M.	17 @ 18 @ 19	19 @ 20 @ 22
Philadelphia, ₱ M.	40 00@45 00	45 00@ 50 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.	1 75@— —	1 75@ — —
Laths, ₱ M.	2 75@— —	3 00@ 3 25
Cement, ₱ bbl.	2 00@— —	1 75@ 2 00

Masons are now getting $5 per day; laborers $2 to $2 75; plasterers, $4 50 to $5; carpenters' wages are $3 to $3 50 per day.

The following is the list of proposed new buildings for the week ending yesterday, (Friday:)

Plan No. 929.—Aug. 25, one brick factory, situated at No. 218 East Twenty-fifth-street; size of building, 20 by 30 feet; one story; owned by MAURICE POWER.

Plan No. 930.—Aug. 25, one brick shop, situated at Nos. 229, 231 and 233 East Twenty-eighth-street; size of building, 75 by 25 feet; two stories; owned by PATRICK LAVELLE.

Plan No. 931.—Aug. 25, one second-class brick dwelling-house, situated on the south side of Seventy-fourth-street, west of First-avenue; size of building, 16¾ by 45 feet; three stories; owned by B. B. SLIBELL.

Plan No. 932.—Aug. 25, two brick tenement-houses, situated on the south side of Sixty-first-street, east of Second-avenue; size of building, 25 by 55 feet; four stories; owned by JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

Plan No. 933.—Aug. 26, two brick tenement-houses, situated on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, west of Tenth-avenue; size of building, 25 by 30 feet; four stories; owned by ALOIS MULLER.

Plan No. 934.—Aug. 26, one brick tenement house, situated on the south side of Madison-street, west of Rutgers; size of building, 25 by 23 feet; four stories; owned by DAVID H. KING.

Plan No. 935.—Aug. 26, one brick store and tenement-house, brick and brown-stone front, situated on the north side of Eighty-first-street, west of Second-avenue; size of building, 20 by 50 feet; four stories; owned by PETER JOHNSTON.

Plan No. 936.—Aug. 26, one brick stable and shops, situated at No. 14 Minetta-lane; size of building, 24½ by 48 feet: two stories; owned by SAMUEL WEIR.

Plan No. 937.—Aug. 26, one brick tenement-house, situated at No. 237 East Twenty-fourth-street; size of building, 24½ by 50 feet; four stories; owned by JAMES KINSELLA.

Plan No. 938.—Aug. 26, two brick store and tenement-houses, situated on the east side of Ninth-avenue, south of Thirty-eighth-street; size of buildings, 24¾ by 55 feet; five stories; owned by JOHN J. BURCHELL.

Plan No. 939.—Aug. 26, one first-class frame dwelling-house, situated on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, east of Broadway; size of building, 22 by 32 feet; two stories; owned by JOHN FITZGERALD.

Plan No. 940.—Aug. 26, one brick store, iron front, situated on the northeast corner of Grand and Crosby streets; size of building, 100 by 125 feet; six stories, basement and cellar; owned by C. C. HASTINGS.

Plan No. 941.—Aug. 26, one brick store and factory, situated at No. 273 Cherry-street; size of building, 25 by 120 feet; four stories; owned by VAN TUYL & CO.

Plan No. 942.—Aug. 26, one brick storage-house, situated at No. 721 Sixth-avenue: (rear;) size of building, 20 by 30 feet; one story; owned by J. H. TRENOR.

Plan No. 943.—Aug. 27, one brick stable, situated at No. 217 Cliff-street; size of building, 49 by 31 feet; two stories and basement; owned by M. J. SCHULTZ.

Plan No. 944.—Aug. 27, one bank and offices building, (brick,) situated on the southwest corner of Chambers-street and College-place; size, 50 by 80 feet; three stories and an attic; owned by the New-York National Exchange Bank.

Plan No. 945.—Aug. 27, one frame dwelling-house, (first-class,) situated on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, east of Eighth-avenue; size of building, 18 by 26 feet; two stories; owned by Miss ANNIE M. CONRAD.

Plan No. 946.—Aug. 28, one brick tenement-house, situated at No. 539 West Forty-sixth-street; size of building, 25 by 32 feet; two stories and basement; owned by FRANK O. HACKENFORD.

Plan No. 947.—Aug. 30, one second-class brick dwelling, (brick and stone front,) situated on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, west of Avenue A; size of building, 21 by 43 feet; three stories; owned by WILLIAM VAN TINE.

Plan No. 948.—Aug. 30, one brick tenement-house, situated at No. 388 Cherry-street; size of building, 23.10 by 37 feet; four stories; owned by JOHN RUSSELL.

Plan No. 949.—Aug. 31, three first-class brick dwellings, brick and brown-stone fronts, situated on the north side of Fifty-third-street, east of Madison-avenue; size of building, 30 by 60 and 33 feet; four stories; owned by GEORGE J. HAMILTON.

Plan No. 950.—Aug. 31, one first-class brick dwelling, situated on the north side of One Hundreth and Thirty-first-street, east of Fourth avenue; size of building, 18 by 32 feet; three stories; owned by MAURICE CAMPBELL.

Plan No. 951.—Sept. 1, one first-class brick dwelling, brown-stone front, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, east of Avenue A; size of building, 20½ by 45 feet; three stories; owned by OTIS T. HALL.

Plan No. 952.—Sept. 2, one brick shop, situated at No. 38 Trinity-place; size of building, 29 by 37½ feet; three stories; owned by D. M. SMITH.

Total of buildings 29, divided as follows: First-class dwellings, 7, including two frame houses; second-class dwellings, 2; tenements, 8; store and tenement, 3; factory, 1; shops, 2; stable and shop, 1; store, 1; store and factory, 1; storage, 1; stable, 1; bank, 1.

THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Case of Archer Brothers—Examination on the Charge of Making False Returns.

The examination in the case of CHARLES S. and WASHINGTON ARCHER, accused of having made fraudulent returns of sales, was resumed yesterday.

M. J. Connolly testified: I took a memoranda of the returns made to the Assessor during the time I was in the employ of the ARCHER BROTHERS; I took a memorandum of the sales and returns for October, November and December, 1868; the returns made on groceries and liquors for October were $29,440 44; the actual returns should have been in the neighborhood of $35,000; the returns to the Assessor for November were $20,865 15; the sales were about $30,000; the returns for December were $32,836 46; they should have been $43,000; I arrived at the data on my memorandum from the footings for each month on the sales book; the cash sales on groceries and liquors for October amounted to $1,033 05; the credit sales for the same month were $34,858 71; there should have been a reduction on the sales for merchandise returned, which can only be found on the journal; the cash sales for November were $2,247 73; credit sales for the same month, $28,328 11; the total amount of sales for November was $30,577 84; the December cash sales were $1,393 33, and the credit sales were $41,836 63; the total amount of sales for the month was $43,222 96.

Cross-examined—I made the memoranda in the month of November, December and January; the first portion was made in November; the memorandum of which this is a copy was made in November; there were three original monthly memoranda; I presume the original memorandas were destroyed; I kept them on slips of paper; the returns are in my handwriting with the exception of the signatures; had a conversation with Charles S. Archer; it took place in the office of the store; W. Archer was present at the time; I handed C. S. Archer the figures on my memorandum; I don't recollect the exact language between us; the substance was that I should put down so much; I did not take into account the goods that had been exchanged; I did not deduct the goods charged to the members of the firm for their families; what they took was considered a sale, and was charged to them as such; I did not deduct the proportion of the annual liquor-dealers' tax; I did not deduct goods loaned to other firms in the trade; the Assessor was not present when this conversation was had; I don't know whether the return was sworn to in my presence; the Assessor was there four or five times, perhaps; the returns may have laid in the drawer one or two days before they were sworn to; I don't remember at which of the conversations Washington Archer was present, but he was present at some of them; I don't know positively that Washington Archer was present at the talk about the November return; it was about the same place and time of day as the previous conversation; I said nothing to him when I handed him the figures except that there was the amount of sales for such a month; I handed him the figures in my memorandum book; I made no deductions; I can't give Mr. Archer's language; I can only give the purport—to deduct so much; the first figures I gave him were in the form of a return; those for November were made on a piece of waste paper; the figures were in detail, so much groceries, so much liquors; after I made out this return I put it in a drawer; I can't say how soon after it was sworn to.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Mysterious Disappearance of United States Bonds.

Justice DOWLING was engaged yesterday at the Tombs Police Court in examining a complaint of grand larceny against JOHN RILEY, a young man employed as a clerk by ALFRED COLVILL, a broker, at No. 50 Wall-street, who stands charged with having stolen ten $1,000 United States five-twenty bonds.

George Allen Clark, book-keeper in the employ of Mr. Colvill, testified that on the 1st inst. George McKnight, a clerk in the employ of Perkins & Co., doing business in the same building, handed him ten $1,000 United States five-twenty bonds, as collateral security for a loan of $11,000 made to the firm by Mr. Colvill, and witness thereupon gave him a check for $11,000; the bonds were taken by Riley, and with some other securities placed in an envelope, which he sealed up in presence of Mr. Clark, and left the office to deposit the envelope in the vaults of the the Safe Deposit Company, under the Stock Exchange; the next morning McKnight returned to the office to repay the loan; when Clark opened the envelope the bonds had disappeared, but the other securities were intact; Clark placed the empty envelope on his desk, when Riley picked it up and tore it into fragments.

Edward A. Benedict, a partner in the firm of Perkins & Co., testified that Riley accompanied him to the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company, and handed him a package marked Alfred Colvill, and he deposited it in his (Benedict's) safe; the next day he took the identical package out of his safe, and meeting Riley at the entrance of Perkin's office, handed it to him.

Geo. McKnight, clerk in the employ of Perkins & Co., testified that he handed the bonds to Clark as collateral security for a loan of $11,000, and the next morning he again called to repay the loan, and saw Riley hand Mr. Clark a yellow envelope; Clark opened the envelope and remarked, "John, the bonds are gone."

RILEY, who has been arrested by Detective NIVEN, of the Central Department, was remanded for examination, which will take place on Wednesday next.

Quick Passage of the Steamer Rhein.

The steamship *Rhein*, from Bremen, which arrived here Thursday night, made a very quick passage. The vessel left Southampton at 3 P. M., Aug. 24, and passed Sandy Hook at 8 P. M., Sept. 2, thus accomplishing the trip in nine days and five hours.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

On Wednesday afternoon next two picked nines of genuine Indians will play a game of ball, after the aboriginal fashion, at Jones' Woods. The contest will be of a singular character, and will, doubtless, be viewed with interest by many.

C. B. PARKER was held for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on the charge of having conducted the business of a lottery dealer without a license.

The Fulton-street Prayer Meeting is now held daily in the Old North Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, where it will be continued until the building now erecting on the ground where it has been held for the last twelve years is completed.

New-Jersey.

A large meeting of clothing store employes of Newark was held on Thursday night, at the Opera House, for the purpose of organizing an Early Closing Association. Fifteen of the leading clothing houses of the city were represented. A permanent association was then formed, by the election of officers as follows: JOHN H. HINES, President; WM. M. ROBERTS, Secretary, and EDWARD DAY, Treasurer.

Rev. WILLIAM HENRY REES, D. D., formerly officiating clergyman of St. Philip's Church, Newark, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence. He was highly respected in his diocese. The funeral will take place on Monday next, at Trinity Church.

A boatman discovered yesterday morning, in the Morris Canal, near the crossing of the old road to Bloomfield, Newark, the body of a man, five feet nine inches high, with light brown hair, sandy moustache, large goatee and grey eyes. The body was removed, by order of the County Physician, to C. W. COMPTON'S, No. 194 Market-street, for identification.

A boat race will take place at the Elysian Fields next Wednesday, between JOHN BILGIN, of New-York, and JOHN MCKEIL, of Cold Spring. The match will be for $800 a side.

A man named JAMES CORDOCK, a resident of Philadelphia, was shot at Camden yesterday, by an employe of the United Railroad Companies. One of the agents of the Company fired at a crowd of persons whom he imagined to be peach thieves, and the shot proved fatal to Mr. CORDOCK, who appears to have been innocent. The assailant has been arrested.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 3—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. American Securities open dull; Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 83½; 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76¾; Erie Railway Shares, 23¾; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d.@13⅞d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 56,000 bales, of which 11,000 were taken for export, and 15,000 on speculation; the stock in port is estimated at 418,000 bales, of which 94,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 10s. ₱ cental. Flour, 25s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Sept. 3—2 P. M.—American Securities are quiet. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Rentes, 71f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is a shade firmer. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 498,000 bales, of which 11,000 are American.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, of which 22,500 are American.

Flour, 25s. 9d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. 9d. ₱ quarter for European.

HAVRE, Sept. 3.—Cotton opens quiet and steady both on spot and afloat.

LONDON, Sept. 3—3 P. M.—American Securities are quoted as follows: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83⅝; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82¾.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes 71f. 65c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 3.—Petroleum is firm but unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 3—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for both money and the account. American Securities closed at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 83⅝; 1867, 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 23¾; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.@13½d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, 4,000 of which were taken for export and speculation.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Tallow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Sperm Oil, £42 ₱ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ gallon. Sugar buoyant at 40s.@40s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot.

HAVRE, Sept. 3—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged, both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased six millions of francs since last week.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—Exchange on the United States, sixty days' sight, currency, 21 ₱ cent. discount; short sight, currency, 19½; Gold Exchange on the United States, short sight, 5@6 ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—FLOUR quiet; Spring Extra, $5 50@$7 25. WHEAT firm and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 35@$1 36; No. 2 at $1 31@$1 32; in the afternoon, No. 2 was easier, and sales were made at $1 39, seller September. CORN quiet; sales of No. 2 at 89¼c.; in the afternoon, No. 1 was dull at 88c., cash, and 87½c., seller September. OATS active and higher at 45½c.@45¾c. for No. 2. RYE steady, excited and active at 98c. for No. 1 and 94c. for No. 2. BARLEY firmer and active at $1 28@$1 32 for No. 2, and $1 25@$1 27, seller all the month. HIGHWINES dull, inactive and nominal at $1 06@$1 07. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK nominal at $33 50. LARD quiet but stronger at 18¾c.@19c. Bulk MEATS firmer; Dry-salted Shoulders, 13½c.; Rough Sides, 16½c. CATTLE steady at $4 25@$5 25 for Fair to Good Cows; $7@$7 25 for Good to Choice shipping. Live HOGS active and steady for upper grades; sales at $8 35@$8 55 for Common, and $9 10@$9 90 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS steady and firm at 5c. on Corn and 6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 236,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 155,000 bushels Wheat, 184,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley, 2,400 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON nominal at 32c. FLOUR—Medium grades are buoyant, but other grades are dull; Superfine, $4 87@$5 25; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Double Extra, $5 25@$6; Treble Extra, $6 25@$6 40; choice to fancy Family, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT advancing; No. 2 Spring, $1 10; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 12@$1 15; No. 2 do., $1 14@$1 21; No. 1 do., $1 24@$1 30; No. 1 White, $1 30; Choice White, $1 32½@$1 45. CORN dull at 89c.@90c. for Mixed and Yellow; 92c.@95c. for White. BARLEY in bulk, 48c.@48½c.; in sacks, 50c.@53c. RYE dull at 80c.@85c. for good to prime. BARLEY steady; Common Spring, $1 05. WHISKY steady at $1 14. PORK $34. BACON—Shoulders, 15¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; choice Sugar-cured Hams, 25c. LARD quiet and nominal at 18½c.@19½c. for Steam and Kettle in tierces, and 20¼c.@21c. in kegs. CATTLE—$2@$6 50 for inferior to choice. Live HOGS firm at $7@$9 for very light to heavy. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,000 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—FLOUR active and steady at previous prices; sales 3,000 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 25@$8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT—Market better; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55; 1,500 bushels Amber Winter, $1 57; 3,300 bushels No. 2 White Wabash at $1 57; last night, 3,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 46; 3,000 bushels Amber Winter at $1 54; 7,400 bushels do. at $1 55. CORN quiet; No. 1 held at $1 09. BARLEY quiet; the first cargo from Canada of the new crop arrived last night; quoted nominally at $1 20. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25, and Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 10c., Corn 9c., to New-York; Lumber, $4@$4 25 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—37,800 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Barley and 171,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—234,000 bushels Wheat, 214,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—COTTON in light demand; Middling Uplands, 35c.; Middling Gulf, 35¼c. FLOUR firmer; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$7; Ohio do., $6 75@$7 75; Fancy Minnesota, $8. WHEAT excited and advanced 2½c.@5c.; sales 30,000 bushels Red at $1 50@$1 56. RYE, $1 12. CORN firmer; Yellow, $1 18@$1 19; Mixed Western, $1 14@$1 17. OATS less active; New, 53c.@60c.; Old unchanged. COFFEE moving slowly at 14½c.@17¾c., gold, for Rio; 17¼c. for Laguayra. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS inactive. Mess PORK, $33 50. LARD, 19¾c. PETROLEUM advanced to 32½c.@33c. for refined. The market for PETROLEUM is unusually active and excited. Thirteen vessels were chartered for Europe this week, which increases the number now loading to twenty-one, with upward of 75,000 bbls. WHISKY quiet and dull at $1 24@$1 26.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—15¼c.@16c. on Wheat, 13½c.@14c. on Corn, and 9½c.@9¾c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT dull; closing weak for Winter; sales, 50,000 bushels No. 1 Red Toledo and Ohio at $1 48@$1 46, part on the canal; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club nominal. CORN dull; sales, 38,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 97c.@98c. OATS—Market bare. RYE nominal at $1 17. HIGHWINES—$1 06 offered, $1 12 asked for 100 bbl. lot. PORK and LARD steady. CATTLE—Receipts, 900 head; market quiet and drooping; Ordinary to Medium a shade lower. SHEEP—Receipts light, market firm and ½c. higher. HOGS quiet and steady; receipts moderate.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—COTTON dull; Middling nominally 34½c. FLOUR very firm, active and in good shipping demand; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8 25@$10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT firm and excited; Red, $1 60. CORN firm; White, $1 18. OATS firm at 60c.@62c. RYE dull. Mess PORK quiet at $34 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 19¾c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD dull at 20c.@21c. WHISKY quiet at $1 15, but could be bought for less.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—WHEAT—Better feeling in market; Ambers firmer and held above views of buyers; sales, 700 bushels White State at $1 65. RYE dull and lower; sales, 35 bags new State at $1 13. CORN rather neglected; holders firm; supply small; sales, 1,000 bushels Western mixed at $1 09@$1 15 for unsound and No. 2. BARLEY—Slight movement in market; sales, 1,700 bushels mixed State in car lots at $1 30, on the spot. OATS in good supply: market rather dull; sales, 6,000 bushels new Western at 62c., and 1,200 bushels do. State at 62½c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—FLOUR firm; Fancy, $6 25. WHEAT, $1 45@$1 55. CORN firmer at $1 03@$1 05. OATS firm at 54c.@55c. RYE firm at $1. TOBACCO in good demand with an upward tendency; sales, 396 hhds. at $7 40@$27 90. WHISKY unsettled; held at $1 12; $1 10 was the best offer. PORK dull at $33. LARD, 19½c.; no demand. Bulk MEATS are in demand and could have been sold at 13½c.@16¼c., but were held ½c. higher. BACON quiet at 15c.@16½c. for Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides. EXCHANGE steady.

TOLEDO, Sept. 3.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 2c.@4c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50; Regular do., $1 36; Amber Michigan, $1 41; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 38; No. 3 do., $1 32. CORN advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 99c.; No. 2 at 97c. OATS advanced 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 53c. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 9c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5@$5 25. WHEAT—Red, $1 15; White, $1 25. CORN firm; in bulk, 85c.@92½c. OATS firm; in bulk, 45c.@50c. RYE, 90c.@95c. BARLEY, $1 15. TOBACCO very firm; sales 64 hhds. at $7 10@$17 50. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $34@$34 25. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.@19¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 22½c.; Extra do., 23½c. LARD, in tierces, 20½c. Raw WHISKY, free, $1 13@$1 14.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—FLOUR firm; City Double Extra, $6 50@$7. WHEAT steady at $1 34 for No. 1 and $1 31 for No. 2. OATS firm at 44c. for No. 2. CORN nominal at 87c. for No. 2. RYE firm at 98½c. for No. 1. Grain FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—11,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—COTTON—Receipts since Sept. 1, gross, 489 bales; net, 379 bales. Exports, none. Stock, 966 bales. Receipts to-day, 344 bales. COTTON—Sales to-day, 212 bales; Middlings, 32 bales; receipts, 344 bales. Sales of the week, 551 bales. OATS, 63c. BRAN, $1 02½. HAY, $26. WHISKY, 22½c.@25c. Other articles are unchanged. GOLD, 134⅞. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 146¾; New-York Sight Drafts, par.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—COTTON—Net receipts from the 1st inst., 201 bales; coastwise, none; exports, to Great Britain, none; other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 285 bales; stock on hand, 55 bales. There was a good demand in the market; Middlings, 32½c.@33c.; Sea Island nominal at 50c.@$1; sales from the 1st inst., 103 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 3.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 1,287 bales; coastwise, 297 bales; total, 1,584 bales. Exports to Great Britain and the Continent, none; coastwise, 1,036 bales. Sales, 200 bales. Stock, 867 bales. Market steady but unchanged; Middling Uplands, 32c.

NORFOLK, Sept. 3.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 191 bales; exports, coastwise, 191 bales; stock on hand and shipboard not cleared, none. Want of stock prevents operations. One bale of the new crop from North Carolina sold at 45c. Shipments of the week to Europe and sales of the week, none.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 3.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 170 bales; exports, coastwise, 13 bales; stock on hand, 1,221 bales; sales of the week, 375 bales; to-day, 75 bales. Market closed firm; Low Middlings, 29½c.@30c.; receipts, 21 bales; exports, 4 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 38½c. RESIN quiet at $2@$4 12; Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 50@$3. TAR firm at $2 40.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3.—COTTON steady at 30c.; receipts, 4 bales; exports, 32 bales. CORN held at 90c. OATS, 70c. WHEAT, $1 15@$1 20. FLOUR, $6 50@$7 50. BACON steady; sales, 13¼c.; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Hams, 24c.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 5 bales; coastwise, 799 bales; total, 804 bales. Exports—To Great Britain and the Continent, none. Stock, 580 bales.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—COTTON—Net receipts, 180 bales; coastwise, 60 bales; total, 220 bales. Exports, to Great Britain and Continent, none. Stock 210 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—WHEAT heavy; Extra White, $1 69@$1 70; No. 1 do., $1 14@$1 47; Regular, $1 32@$1 33; Amber, $1 38. CORN, 98c.@$1. OATS, 50c.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 3.—COTTON—Receipts for three days, 78 bales; receipts, none; stock, 280 bales. The demand was fair; good Ordinary, 22½c.; sales, 46 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—COTTON—The market is firm, with a good demand; sales, 130 bales; Middling, 32c.; receipts, 144 bales.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red, $1 41; No. 2 do., $1 38. CORN held at $1. OATS, 48c.@50c. RYE—No. 1, $1@$1 05; No. 2, 90c.@95c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 110; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30½; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57½; Gold, 135⅛.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 3—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. E.	Cloudy	60
Portland	N. W.	Cloudy	60
Boston	N. W.	Raining	59
New-York	W.	Clear	64
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	68
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	62
Wilmington, N. C.	N. W.	Clear	74
Fortress Monroe	W.	Clear	66
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	59
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	62
Buffalo	E.	Clear	63
Pittsburg	—	Clear	63
Chicago	N. E.	Clear	63
Louisville	N.	Clear	61
Mobile	E.	Clear	77
Key West	E.	Clear	83
Havana	S. E.	Clear	83
Augusta, Ga.	N. E.	Clear	66
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	72

[Advertisement.]

Thirty banks, besides banking-houses, residences, stores, stables, &c., have been protected with HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, since the Ocean Bank robbery. A suit at law will be commenced against every one known to use an infringement upon my patent. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX's Fall style of gent's hats. No. 212 Broadway. Enough said.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 3—*In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—Wm. Williams and lady, Miss E. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. D. MacGregor Crerar, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Misses Jennie and Mary Sweet, H. J. Fasdane, Mrs. J. Stewart, Miss Lizzie Stewart, Miss Jessie Stewart, John Stewart, C. Sanders, E. Sanders, H. Carpenter, J. W. Covet, L. Leerox, David Anderson, Arthur Demnson, Mrs. Demnson, W. G. Harper, R. Sherman, Miss C. Birrell, Miss Eliza McLellan, Robt. McFerran, Miss Ferran, Miss Findlay, John Nicol, J. Proudfoot, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Maggi, Mr. Henry, Miss Emily, A. Newall, Miss A. Newall, J. Hopkins, Mr. Logan, Mrs. Logan, Miss J. McNel, Ann Gray, D. S. Arnot, Mr. McDonalet, S. Eastman, Mr. Watson, Mr. Healy, Mrs. Healy, W. H. Harrison, R. Berry, D. G. Crerar, Mr. Crerar, Mrs. Ashcroft, Alex. Fields, Alex. Fields, Jr., M. Wildeboer, Mrs. S. Martin, Miss M. Martin, Miss Annie Martin, Mrs. D. G. Patterson, Constantine De Tier, John Moreland, G. Villars, David Morrison, Rev. M. Dyall, Mrs. Dyall, Wm. Moreland, Master Thos. Dyall, Miss W. Olsen, Mrs. J. Annie Kegge, Miss J. Amelia Kegge.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 29 | Sun sets..... 6 28 | Moon rises. 3 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 19 | Gov. Island. 7 08 | Hell Gate.. 8 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow Aug. 20, via Moville 21st, with mdse. and 595 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced fresh westerly gales first part of the passage, latter N. E. weather. Aug. 29, lat. 47 20, lon. 51, passed an Inman steamship bound east; same date, lat. 43 10, lon. 63 20, passed a large white painted ship bound for Boston; could not make name out; lat. 41 10, lon. 65 50, passed one of the Hamburg steamships bound east.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denty, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Magdalene, (N. G.,) Henke, Havre 34 ds., with mdse. and 30 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong westerly winds during greater part of passage. Aug. 30, lat. 42 10, lon. 63 39, passed an American bark bound east, showing a white flag with letter W in centre and a black ball in spanker.

Bark McGilvery, (of Searsport,) Nickels, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, &c., to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator July 24, in lon. 40, and had light winds, except for the last 4 ds., when we had strong N. winds.

Bark Trinity, Smith, New-London, in ballast to J. Clark & Bro.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig A. Sawyer, Post, Calais, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Leo, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Wilson, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to the Block House Mining Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had strong N. winds since the 29th ult.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Russell, Brazos Santiago 27 ds., with wool and hides to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Had light winds first part passage, latter part strong northerly winds.

Schr. Orraloo, Small, Two Rivers, N. S., 8 ds., with 325 pieces piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Cesper Heft, Shute, South Amboy, for Norwich.

Schr. James McGee, Lynch, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. A. Dubois, Rich, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. A. C. Acken, Hale, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Staplin, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Handy, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Hawley, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Hiram White, Hawkins, Trenton, for Stonington.

Schr. Ottoman, Nye, Bangor, with lumber to F. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Yankee Blade, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. C. Hadden, Wainwright, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Cane, Williams, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. George Twibill, Smith, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. Richard Hopkins, Fenton, South Amboy, for Brookhaven.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. G. R. Murney, Murney, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Paran, Clark, East Machias, with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Shulee, N. S., 5 ds., with 400 spruce poles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Rich, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. B. Miller, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Wenona, Baker, South Amboy, for Taunton.
Schr. Nicanor, Hannah, Providence.
Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mary Ann, Robins, New-Haven.
Schr. General Grant, Hawkins, New-Haven.
Schr. Pavilion, Brightman, Fall River.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Murphy, New-Haven.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Cloud, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Atlantic, Stubbs, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Highlander, Trim, Elizabethport, for Bangor.
Schr. Belle, Howell, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Niantic, Creed, South Amboy, for Taunton.
Schr. J. Marvel, Hall, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Norwalk.
Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Taunton.

Canal-boat G. T. Morehouse, Burwell, Ottawa 15 ds., with 81,614 feet of pine lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Canal-boat R. H. Baldwin, Roberts, Ottawa 15 ds., with 91,916 feet of pine lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Dublin, for Antwerp; bark Lavinia, for Havre.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; schrs. W. H. Jones, from New-York; J. Washburne, from Rockfort.

The steamer Saragossa and Prometheus, bound North, are detained here by heavy weather.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 1, A. M.—Sld. brig Henry Perkins; schr. George Wilmington.

P. M.—Arr. brig New-Zealand, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for orders; schrs. C. W. Locke, Philadelphia for Beverly; New-Zealand, do. for Boston; Annie May, do. for Neponset; A. J. Dyer, New-York for Jonesport; Louis Walsh, New-Haven for Calais; Porto Rico, Hoboken for Salem.

The whaling schr. B. F. Sparks has been hauled out on the Marine Railway.

2d, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Thames, Calais for orders; C. Mathews, Elizabethport for Newburyport; Berma, (Br.,) New-York for Maccan River, N. S.; Enterprise, Providence for Bangor; Northern Light, Warren, R. I., for Machias.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 3.—Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York; schr. Lizzie Batchelder, from Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—The steamship Fairbanks arrived from New-York.

Marine Disaster.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 3.—Arr. the Belgian brig Fagerhiem, from Havana, with sugar to Norway. She ran on the French Reef, and was saved by wreckers.

Spoken, &c.

Garibaldi—Br. ship, 136 ds. from Rangoon for Falmouth, Aug. 11, lat. 45 07, lon. 23 51.

Allan—Br. ship, bound east, was signalized Aug. 20, lat. 44 27, lon. 45 35.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 3.—The Royal Mail steamship Scotia, from New-York Aug. 25, arrived at this port at 2 A. M. to-day.

GLASGOW, Sept. 3.—The steamship Cambria, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

The steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

BREST, Sept. 3.—The steamship Lafayette, from New-York Aug. 21, arrived here yesterday.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

SUPERIOR
WINTER CLOTHING
AT
WHOLESALE.
PRICES LOW.
DEVLIN & CO.

JUST OUT,
CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES,
FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, AND BRONCHITIS.
NONE BETTER,
NONE AS GOOD
NONE SO PLEASANT,
NONE CURE AS QUICK.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN F. HENRY,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE

FURNITURE.
AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY; 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

REMOVAL.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
NO. 747 BROADWAY, FIFTH DOOR BELOW 8TH-ST.,
And now offer a very choice stock of
CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.
We shall also keep a full stock of
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, BRONZES, &C.
PRICES SHALL BE LOW.
NO. 747 BROADWAY,
Running through to Mercer-st.

WIDE AWAKE!
THE NEW-YORK ERA,
of Sept. 4, contains the commencement of a thrilling story, entitled
THE PATH OF FIRE,
together with interesting departments relating to Free Masonry, the Turf, Music and the Drama, Hotel Record, Ladies' Department, &c., &c. Only 5 cents. Published at No. 9 Spruce-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Iron Founders: Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipe," also with the name of bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869, for the supply of 3,200 lineal feet of 20-inch pipe, 3,200 lineal feet of 6-inch pipe, 400 lineal feet of 4-inch pipe, and about 47 tons of branch pipes and special castings. Specifications for the above, and blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869.

THE GREAT
SENSATION!
THOSE BEAUTIFUL
IMPERIAL
PLAID AND STRIPE
CLOAKINGS,
THE CONTRACTORS OF WHICH ARE
TINGUE,
HARBISON &
SHINER,
Nos. 30 and 32 White-st.

These goods are especially adapted for the NEW ARAB GARMENT, the goods being so manufactured that a beautiful fringe can be made from either the warp or filling. They comprise, in all,

30 New and Original Designs.
EVERY LADY
WILL HAVE A GARMENT FROM THEM.
Every First-Class Retailer
MUST HAVE THEM.

ORDERS FOR 30 PIECES of the goods have been placed with us in ONE WEEK, by the leading retail houses of
NEW-YORK,
BROOKLYN,
CHICAGO,
BOSTON
and
CINCINNATI.

Orders will be placed and provided for pro rata, which is the only way that Choice Patterns can now be secured.

We also offer to the trade
250 CASES
WATER-PROOF
REPELLANTS,
At Less than the Agents' Prices,
Having purchased them during the month of June, before any advance had taken place, consisting of the following well-known brands,
In Black, Gold or Fancy Mixture:
WASHINGTONS,
GLENHAMS,
SALISBURYS,
ALBEMARLE,
WORTHINGTON,
BALTIC,
NORWAYS
AND OTHERS,
Comprising in all about twenty different makes. We shall offer in a few days a
LARGE INVOICE
OF
ASTRAKHANS
AND
DOG SKINS
IN VERY SUPERIOR QUALITIES,
From $6 to $15 per Yard, Also,
FIFTY CASES
MOSCOW
AND
CASTOR
BEAVERS.
OUR STOCK OF
FANCY CASSIMERES
Will be found as replete as any in this market, and at
POPULAR PRICES.
We offer a large line of
HEAVY-WEIGHT
SIDE BANDS,
AT
75C., 80C. AND 85C.
PER YARD,